Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 794.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1861. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited).

Now open with great Novelties. Mornings, Twelve to Five. Evenings, Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s. Schools, and Children under Ten years of Age, half-price.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL SOIREE in connexion with the above Society, will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 22, 1861.

The Chair will be taken by EUSEBIUS SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.

And the following Ministers have engaged to attend and address the meeting:—

Rev. Dr. FERGUSON, Portland Chapel, St. John's-wood.
Rev H. B. INGRAM, Battle-bridge Chapel.
Rev. JOHN NUNN, Haverstock-hill.
Rev. F. SODEN, Pentbury-grove Chapel.

Other Ministers and Gentlemen are also expected to address he meeting.

Tea and Coffee will be served at half-past Five o'clock, and the meeting commence at half-past Six o'clock.

The Friends of Chapel Extension are specially invited to ttend.

THE VOTE by BALLOT SOCIETY.

MEMBERS—all Subscribers of One Shilling and upwards yearly. Friends are requested to agitate in the provinces.

Applications for Petitions, Tracts, and Lectures, to be sent to the undersigned, by whom Subscriptions will be received.

JOHN F. BONTEMS, Honorary Secretary.
Offices—5, Guildhall Chambers, London, E.C.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON (late at Stamford-hill.)

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

The CHRISTMAS ELECTION will be held on FRIDAY, January 18th, 1861, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, to elect TEN CHILDREN.

Mr. Alderman MECHI in the Chair.

The Poll will open at Twelve o'clock and close at Two.

THOMAS W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

Office, 10. Poultry.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON (late of Stamford-hill).

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

The Board are making a vigorous effort to reduce the debt on the Building 5,000*l.* by Midsummer. Three Members have promised 100 Guineas each, hoping to find seventeen others who will do the same. Four gentlemen have promised 50 Guineas on the condition that Sixteen others contribute the like amount by the day of Election, the 18th of January.

Who will help in this good work?

THOMAS W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

Office, 10, Poultry.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID. There are at present nearly two hundred pensioners on the funds, but it is the anxious desire of the Committee to raise this number to one thousand before the close of 1861. There are several thousands of utterly destitute blind persons in this country, who, from other afflictions in addition to their blindness, or from having lost their sight late in life, are quite unable to earn their daily bread; it is on behalf of such as these the Society asks for HELP.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of Half-a-Crown per week, or by temporary relief of 5s. or 2s. 6d. per month, until they can be placed permanently on the 2s. 6d. per week list, which is accomplished by rotation. The Society is desirous of extending relief, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—BLINDNESS and WANT.

A SUBSCRIBER of One Guinea per annum has the privilege of nominating a pensioner, who will be immediately placed on the funds, if found to be a proper object of relief.

A DONATION of Ten Guineas constitutes a LIFE SUBSCRIBER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches, or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street, President of the East London Auxiliary.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS of a Guinea and upwards will be acknowledged monthly in the "Nonconformist," and also in the "Times."

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

AN INDEPENDENT MINISTER, who resides in a Western Suburb of London, and receives into his house a small number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN to Educate, has an OPENING for TWO or THREE. References to the parents of those who have been under his care. Address, A. B., Clarendon Library, Grove-terrace, Notting-hill, W.

WANTED, by an established LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, founded upon novel and popular principles, and offering special advantages to Ministers and Preachers, LOCAL MANAGERS for the districts of PLYMOUTH (including Cornwall), OXFORD, CARLISLE, HEREFORD, and KENT, with SUSSEX. To persons of energy, influence, and respectability, possessing local connexions, liberal terms will be given.

Address, A. X., 1, Aldermanbury, London.

£5,000 OF TRUST MONEY will be READY TO BE ADVANCED the early part of February on GOOD FREEHOLD SECURITY, at Five per Cent. The neighbourhood of Southampton preferred.

Apply to James Blatch, Esq., care of Mr. C. R. Nelson, 25, Bouverie-street, London.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an intelligent, well-disposed YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to a CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, where great business advantages, combined with the comforts of a home, may be fully realised.

Apply, Mr. Charles Jones, Hanley, Staffordshire.

AN experienced CERTIFICATED SCHOOLMASTER, married, WANTS immediately a temporary or permanent ENGAGEMENT. A good disciplinarian. References satisfactory.

Address, L. L., 52, Sun-street, Newmarket-road, Cambridge.

A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER wishes to RECEIVE a LITTLE BOY to EDUCATE with his own (in his ninth year). Terms moderate. Comforts of home.

Apply to "A. Z.," Post-office, Hurstmonoeux, Sussex.

TO DRAPERS.—An experienced HAND is open to an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER or otherwise. Good references, &c.

Address, H. Bernard, George's-terrace, Erith.

TO DRAPERS.—A JUNIOR ASSISTANT WANTED immediately. One who has been accustomed to a respectable class of trade.

Address, stating age, salary, reference, &c., to A. Whibley, Draper, Rose House, Sittingbourne.

WANTED, an active and obliging YOUNG MAN as an ASSISTANT in the GENERAL LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY.

Apply, stating particulars, to S. Salisbury, Rugeley, Staffordshire.

WANTED, for Singapore, a SALES-WOMAN, MILLINER, and SUPERINTENDENT of DRESSMAKING—a Lady of some experience, and one accustomed to a first-class business. Engagement for three years. Salary liberal. A Dissenter preferred.

Apply personally, or by letter, stating nature of last occupation, age, &c., to Crescens Robinson and Co., 79, Upper Thames-street, City, E.C.

WANTED by a respectable PERSON, aged SEVENTEEN, a SITUATION as UNDER-NURSE in a pious family, or to take Charge of Two or Three Children.

Address, Y. Z., Billericay Post-office.

WANTED, an experienced ASSISTANT in a GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS.

Apply to Stretch and Harlock, Nantwich, Cheshire.

TO GROCERS, &c.—WANTED, by a YOUTH, aged Eighteen, a SITUATION as JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

Address, stating terms, to E. B. F., 25, Park-road, Stoke Newington, London, N.

TO GROCERS and TEA DEALERS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as SECOND COUNTERMAN.

Address, A. A., at Mr. Cowell's, Tea Dealer, Woolwich, S.E.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good COUNTERMAN.

Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, Mr. Cox, Grocer, Bournemouth, Hants.

WANTED, a respectable, steady, and active YOUNG MAN as an ASSISTANT in the GENERAL GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE, from Twenty-two to Twenty-six years of age.

Apply, X. Y. Z., 187, High-street, Cheltenham.

A FEW respectable DISTRICT AGENTS wanted for a MANURE which is highly recommended, and sold carriage free. Liberal terms given.

Address, with occupation and references, B. C., No. 10, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

EDUCATION.—The Misses SMITH continue to RECEIVE PUPILS on moderate terms at their residence, The Broadway, Upper Plaistow.

Scholastic duties will be RESUMED on FRIDAY, Jan 25.

A SOUND and Liberal Education for the SONS of TRADESMEN upon moderate terms is guaranteed at ANGLESEA HOUSE, St. Mary Cray, Kent.

Apply for a circular, containing all necessary information, to Mr. Atkins.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A LADY, who has been a teacher of youth for many years, respectfully solicits attention and correspondence from any Parent or Guardian seeking an EDUCATIONAL HOME for their CHILDREN or WARDS. This would especially suit children from the East Indies, invalids, orphans, or young ladies of neglected education. A limited number only taken, and references of the highest respectability.

Address, H. P., 61, Lupus-street, Belgravia, London.

WEST OF ENGLAND

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A.

The Pupils of this Institution will RE-ASSEMBLE on JANUARY 24th instant.

For terms and particulars apply to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood, Taunton.

EDUCATION—SOUTH COAST.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and the rising watering place, Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. Walter Gill, with the help of competent masters, will reopen on January 23rd, 1861.

Parkstone, December 24, 1860.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Miss NICHOLLS, who is

Assisted by experienced Masters and well-trained Teachers.

The situation is exceedingly healthy; and every attent on is paid to the comfort, happiness, and improvement of her Pupils.

French, Drawing, Music, and Singing, on the usual terms.

The School will RE-OPEN on January 21.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

THE REV. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play-grounds are spacious. Eleven of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examinations, and two have matriculated at the London University. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the Pupils whose education they promote.

Will REOPEN JANUARY 31.

MRS. ROBERT THEOBALD'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, No 12, Bentinck-terrace, Regent's-park, will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, January 23.

While Mrs. Theobald's aim will be to educate her young friends in all usual accomplishments, she will not overlook the graces of companionship, and the requirements of their future home life.

Terms, with references to many former Pupils, and to parents of present pupils, on application.

An Assistant Pupil, not under Sixteen, required.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALL receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION. The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

Referees—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; John Kershaw, Esq., Glossop, near Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., London.

Terms and full particulars on application.

The ensuing quarter will commence on the 25th of January.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON. MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER AND CHAIRMAN,

The Rev. W. FLAVEL HURNDALL, M.A., Ph.D.,

Assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters.

Terms, for Boys under Eleven, Forty Guineas; above that age, Fifty Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head Master, or resident Secretary, at the School; or the Honorary Secretary, at Founder's Hall, Swithin's-lane.

The FIRST SESSION of 1861 will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, January 30.

THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.
ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Honorary Secretary.
Rev. THOMAS REES, Resident Secretary.

SYDENHAM. — PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition in different Languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction, and the object constantly sought is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The Domestic Arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situate, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by THE PALACE OF ART. Provision is made for the reception of Ministers' daughters on greatly reduced terms.

REFEREES.—The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Balfour and Dr. Burns, Paddington; the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Liverpool; Dr. Evans, Scarboro'; T. Winter, Bristol; W. Whitley, Halifax; Thomas Mann, Esq., General Register Office, Somerset House; D. Pratt, Esq., Bolt-court, &c.

NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

EDUCATION for YOUR DAUGHTERS, by the WIFE of a Congregational Minister, assisted by Eminent Professors.

For terms, address, Z., care of Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNEY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

EDUCATION.—SEASIDE.—DOVER.

The Rev. MARTIN REED, assisted by Two Resident Tutors, University Graduates, RECEIVES TWENTY-FIVE PUPILS.

References, &c., on application.
RE-OPEN, January 29th.

EAGLE HOUSE SCHOOL, LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE.

Conducted by GEORGE J. BOMPAS, M.D.

The situation and healthy climate of Lymington may recommend this School to the Parents of Children for whom a Sea-side Residence is desirable. Dr. Bompas has been favoured with success in the complete restoration to health of several invalid children entrusted to his care.

GUILDFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, near Birmingham.

Conducted by Mr. F. EWEN, assisted by competent Masters in every department.

The course of study is comprehensive, and adapted to the University Examinations as well as to the requirements of business. The situation is elevated and healthful; the playground large and open.

School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1861.

EDUCATION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL.

The Rev. G. D. BARTLET, A.M., Head Master.

Blandford Academy, Blandford, Dorset, reached by rail, from London Bath, and Southampton, RE-OPENS, after a month's vacation 17th January, 1861. System of Tuition the same as that pursued in first-class schools in Scotland. Moral, no less than mental training an object of attention.

Terms, the lowest compatible with an efficient education.

Reference permitted to John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow, and the Rev. U. B. Randall, M.A., Wareham, Dorset.

THE MISSES MOGG'S ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, GREEN BANK HOUSE, FALMOUTH.

TERMS:—

Board, with the general routine of Education, Grammar, History, Writing, Geography, and Arithmetic .. .. } 24 Guineas per annum.

Music, French, and Drawing, on the usual terms.

A quarter's notice required previous to the removal of a pupil.

References kindly permitted to W. D. Wills, Esq., Portland-square, Bristol; H. O. Wills, Esq., Somerset-street, Kingsdown, Bristol; Rev. J. P. Allen, M.A., 6, Trehidy-terrace, Falmouth; Rev. T. B. Hart, Tregony, Cornwall; Henry Topping, Esq., Preddy's Hard, near Gosport; Alfred Fox, Esq., Woodlane, Falmouth; T. J. Croggon, Esq., 57, Torrington-square, London.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Doxsey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Bicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

Principal—The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Treasurer—T. E. PLINT, Esq., Leeds.
General Secretary—Rev. J. S. EASTMEAD, Wakefield.
Finance Secretary—Rev. C. ILLINGWORTH, Wyke, near Leeds.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are thirty guineas per annum, and there are no extras, except for French and Drawing, which, if required, are taught at a charge of one guinea each per annum.

The School will Re-Open after the Christmas Vacation, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1861.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

SAXON HOUSE, HASTINGS.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the Misses STEWART and ATKINSON.

This Establishment will be OPENED on TUESDAY, the 22nd of January next.

The best Masters are engaged for the various accomplishments.

The house is situated in the central part of Hastings New Town; it is within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and near the Sea.

Reference is kindly permitted to:—

Rev. Alexander Raleigh, Gloucester-villas, Highbury New Park.
Rev. J. Griffin, Rusholme Lodge, Hastings.
Rev. W. Porter, West Hill House School, Hastings.
Rev. A. Stewart, Palmer House Academy, Holloway.
Buchanan Balfour, Esq., Hyde Side-villas, Edmonton.
James Greenham, Esq., Blankney, near Lincoln.
Robt. Sinclair, Esq., 9, St. Mary's road, Canonbury.
D. Mackenzie, Esq., 18, Carlton-hill villas, Camden-road.
Mrs. Longstaff, Halstead Hall, Horncastle.
Mrs. Sharman, Leighton Buzzard, Bedford.
And to others, Parents of Pupils.

Further particulars on application.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON'S PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, the 28th inst.

BOARDING SCHOOL, ROYSTON, CAMBS.

Conducted by Mr. ASHTON.

The course of instruction includes Classics, Mathematics, French, with the usual branches of a solid English education.

Terms moderate.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX, N.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON, and Mr. J. R. THOMSON, B.A.

This Academy has been established fifty years, and has been eminently successful in laying the foundation of the future success of many gentlemen now holding useful and honourable situations in various parts of the world. Letters have been frequently received expressing gratitude for the pains bestowed in regard to domestic comfort, moral and religious training, and for sound attainments in classical, commercial, and mathematical studies.

Messrs. Thomson have the honour to refer to the Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. J. H. Hinton, Rev. Dr. Young, and the Rev. H. Allon.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

Miss LINCOLNE, and her Sister (Mrs. A. BOARDMAN) beg to announce that the Christmas Vacation will terminate on MONDAY, January 28th.

Strict attention is paid to the English Studies, and Lessons in Music, French, German, Drawing, and Dancing are given by experienced Teachers. The House is well situated, airy, and commodious; and nothing is neglected that can promote the health and comfort of the Pupils. While their intellectual advancement is earnestly cared for, the requirements of future Home Life are cultivated, and efforts made to render them pleasant and intelligent companions.

Terms and References on application.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, HAMPDEN-HOUSE, BRILL, near OXFORD.

Conducted by the Misses CLARKE, daughters of the Rev. PAUL CLARKE.

Terms—Eighteen Guineas per Annum.

The object of the Misses Clarke in this Establishment has been to meet the wants of a respectable class of Young Ladies, where they may receive a first-class Education upon the most reasonable terms, and at the same time meet with every necessary comfort. The continued increase and prosperity of the School, together with its superior advantages, and the rapid progress made by the young ladies, justify the Misses Clarke in calling the attention of Parents and Guardians to this Seminary. Observe the following facts:—The locality is exceedingly healthy, the young ladies are most kindly treated, their morals are strictly watched, the education imparted is solid and polite, every intention is paid to their studies, and the most persevering efforts are made to complete, as soon as possible, their education. In this Seminary Young Ladies are trained either for business or the attainment of those higher accomplishments which constitute the embellishment of a refined and superior education.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Principals (with references, which are of the highest character), at Hampden-House, Brill, near Oxford.

A RESIDENT PARISIENNE.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Established 1852.

Deposits received at Five per Cent. Interest. Forms for Opening Accounts forwarded on application to the Manager,

R. G. PEACOCK,
Eccleston Hall, Elizabeth-street, South, Pimlico.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Established December, 1835.

DIRECTORS,

SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Bradbury, Esq.
Thomas Castle, Esq.
Richard Fall, Esq.
John Feltham, Esq.
Chas. Gilpin, Esq., M.P.
Charles Good, Esq.
Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.
Chas. Reed, Esq., F.S.A.
Robert Sheppard, Esq.
Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Charles Whetham, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR—SEPTIMUS DAVIDSON, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—CHARLES ANSELL, Esq., F.R.S.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the year 1860:—

Number of new Policies issued during the year	988		
Assuring the sum of	£481,231	1	10
Producing an annual income of	16,053	15	7
Making the total annual income, after deducting 50,112*l.*, annual abatement in premium	298,251	10	4
Total number of policies issued	23,573		
Amount paid in claims by the decease of members, from the commencement of the institution in December, 1835	1,034,368	5	4
Amount of accumulated fund	1,898,895	14	11

The effect of the successful operation of the society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time:—

For the Seven years ending		1842	the Surplus was	£32,074	11	5
,,	Five years	,, 1847	,,	80,122	8	3
,,	Five years	,, 1852	,,	232,061	18	4
,,	Five years	,, 1857	,,	345,084	3	11

The Directors accept surrenders of policies at any time after payment of one year's premium, and they believe that their scale of purchase is large and equitable.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 to 98½ per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st JANUARY are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

January, 1861.

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods; or, according to the amount, at from Seven to Thirty days' notice. Three per Cent. at Call.

5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

NOTICE of DIVIDEND—BANK of DEPOSIT, (Established A.D. 1844), 3, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum, on Deposit Accounts, the 31st December, are ready for delivery, and payable daily between the hours of 10 and 4.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

10th January, 1861.

Prospectuses and Forms sent free on application.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000*l.* at death by Accident, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY,

Established 1854.

CHIEF OFFICES—27, TAVISTOCK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.

SECRETARY—W. RANDALL, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—A. H. HIGGINS, L.R.C.P., &c., &c.

FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Mutual System of Accidental Assurance. With Profits. A person, aged 30 next birthday, by a yearly payment of 3*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, can secure 100*l.* at death; and should that event occur in consequence of any accident, except upon a railway, an additional 50*l.* would be paid by the society. If death be the result of railway accident, the sum of 100*l.* would be paid over and above the amount of the policy. In case of illness arising from accident, an allowance of 2*l.* per week would be made, without diminishing the amount assured.

FOR MECHANICS.—A member, between 25 and 30 years of age, may, by payment of 2*s.* 11½*d.* every calendar month, secure to himself medical attendance and medicine, 10*s.* per week during inability to work, arising from sickness or disablement from accident, and 10*l.* at death.

FOR SMALL TRADESMEN.—Table of Monthly Payments to secure the undermentioned sums at death, whenever it may happen.

NOTE.—A corresponding additional amount must be paid for every additional sum assured.

Age.	£10	£20	£25	£50
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
20	4 4	0 8	0 10	1 8
25	0 4½	0 9	0 11	1 10
30	0 5	0 10	1 1	2 2
35	0 6	1 0	1 4	2 6
40	0 7	1 2	1 6	3 0
45	0 8	1 4	1 8	3 4
50	0 10	1 8	2 1	4 2
55	1 0	2 0	2 6	5 0
60	1 3	2 6	3 1	6 2

Agents wanted. Terms liberal.

MONEY on PROPERTY under WILLS.—Reversions, Life Interests, and Annuities, derivable under Wills,—sold to best advantage, or any sum advanced thereon by mortgage at Four to Five per cent.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ABOLITION FOR EVER!

WIDELY diffused through the community of England there is an immense amount of feeling in favour of abolishing compulsory exactions for religious ends, which it is impracticable to collect and organise, and which, consequently, except on some very rare occasions, can find no suitable mode of useful expression. In view of the decisive struggle now just at hand between the retrogressive policy of Mr. Disraeli and the recorded will of the public to put an end to Church-rates, it will not surprise our readers, if, in addition to the more systematic efforts now being made to insure a triumphant issue in behalf of Sir J. Trelawny's Bill next session, we should evince some anxiety to elicit and bring to bear as much as possible of that latent power which, whenever it can be fairly evoked and wisely directed, works such wonders in the settlement of public controversies. We believe that we have only to present suitable methods for the easy action of this diffused opinion, to secure its exercise, and, in this faith, we seize upon this present temporary lull to submit to our readers, and through them to all whom they can reach, a few suggestions which we hope they will be as willing as they are able to turn to immediate practical account.

The simplest way in which each individual, whether in town or country, can look at his relation to the question to be decided, and to the responsibilities and duties which that relation imposes on him, is to regard himself as if engaged in a keen Election contest, in which the one object of effort is to secure votes, and in which every man can contribute more or less influence towards accomplishing that object. Seen under this aspect, the House of Commons will appear as a constituency consisting of 656 electors, and the candidates before them will be Abolition, on the one hand, and Retrogression on the other. We, the general public, will thus occupy the position of unenfranchised residents, and the work which each of us has to do, with a view of giving useful effect to our interest in the contest, is to employ our powers of persuasion, such as they may be, in encouraging, confirming, winning over, or neutralising, whatever votes may be within range of our influence. There are few men who cannot do something in this way—few who do not stand in a relation more or less close and direct, to some one or other of the persons who, in this instance, have a vote to record. Now, what we suggest is that every man interested in the cause of Abolition, regarding himself as one of the unenfranchised at an Election, should first answer to himself the question, "Upon which of the voters can I most naturally, and with most probability of success, exert my influence?" and, having settled this in his own mind, should forthwith use that influence in adaptation to the special circumstances of every case. Most of those to whom we address these lines will have some right to communicate, whether by the post or in person, his wishes on this head, to some one or more of that select body with whom the decision will constitutionally rest. It is what all can do, however isolated may be their positions, in whatever part of the country they may reside, and without waiting for plans of concerted action. It may be done without any sacrifice either of time, money, energy, or feeling, worth consideration. None should neglect it merely because he imagines it can do no good. On the contrary, if each individual would conscientiously do what he can in this direction, the aggregate result would be one of prodigious force, and Abolition would be placed at the head of the poll by a very large majority.

Assuming, for the present, that every one of our readers will be disposed to contribute his best to the success of the good cause, and that he discerns the aptitude, in a general way, of the means we are urging him to employ, we proceed to a consideration of the leading types of relationship between the unenfranchised and the voters (still keeping up the supposed analogy) on the particular question of Church-rates. The first type is that of close agreement between the only voters—Members of Parliament—known to, or capable of being influenced by, those whom we are addressing, in reference to Sir John Trelawny's measure. And this, we are happy to say, is by far the most numerous type. What is to be done in this case? Anything or nothing? We must recur once more to our electoral analogy. Tom Brown is an elector who has invariably voted in support of your candidate. His politics are well known. His zeal is always displayed. He needs no persuasion—his own convictions and principles are his safest counsellors. Good! But though Tom Brown requires nothing in the shape of influence to guide him aright, you know well enough that he is not insensible to the encouragement which your friendly recognition of his consistency, and your cordial approbation of his known intentions, will assuredly give him. Tom Brown will be none the worse for learning from each of his unenfranchised neighbours, the high estimation in which he is held, and the implicit confidence placed in his fidelity. Possibly, although your display of sympathy and gratitude will not make his own vote more secure, it may move him to exert his influence upon some fellow-voter, to whom he has facilities of access which you cannot command. At any rate, his being reminded, by a friendly call, of your deep interest in the matter, and of your reliance upon him, will rather strengthen than weaken his own concern in a victorious issue. Well, if your Parliamentary representatives happen to be among those who have always voted as you could wish on the Church-rate question, never been absent from a division, never resorted to the somewhat questionable practice of pairing, might it not be as well to let them hear from you as a thankful and confiding constituent upon whom good service is not thrown away, and who rejoices to build expectations for the future on experience of the past? Members of Parliament are never insensible to these noiseless demonstrations, which, although they may not be needed to influence their voting, often increase the pleasure with which the vote is given. We suggest, therefore, that where the agreement between Members and constituents on the question of Church-rates is most close, the friends of the cause should every one of them be at the pains of communicating to his representative his satisfaction and confidence. It will serve to put a fuller tone into the ring of Parliamentary opinion, which is in itself a most valuable moral result.

The second leading type to which we deem it necessary to refer, comprises those cases, also rather numerous, in which the agreement between the representative and his constituents is something more than nominal, but does not reach to cordiality—in which one vote in support of Sir John Trelawny's Bill is generally given every Session, but in which, when a second or a third division occurs, absence is deemed justifiable, and pairing meritorious. There are enough voters in the House of Commons whose votes have been recorded for Abolition to carry the question swingingly through all its stages, could all those voters be brought up on every division. It may be fairly assumed that such members are with us in principle. It will be but fitting to recognise, to its full extent, the aid they have hitherto afforded us. But it is also indispensable that they should be informed of the need there is of their increasing the measure of that aid to the extent of repeating their vote on all occasions on which a repetition of it is called for. Those of our readers whose representatives fall under this category, would do well, we submit, to urge upon them the very critical position into which the question has now been brought, as a reason which should prevail upon them to give their votes with an express view to the settlement of the question out of hand. In order to this, they have only to repeat the vote they have already given at some stage of the Bill, on every stage on which a division takes place. These men hardly appreciate the earnestness of their constituents on this subject. Let each one do his best, in a frank and respectful spirit, to enlighten them, and, if possible, to extend the agreement which already obtains in opinion, until it reaches thorough sympathy in feeling and intention. The great point is to induce them to do whenever it is needed what they now do occasionally only—and, we take it, this is a task quite within the range of feasibility if each of their constituents will take the trouble to use his influence to that end.

There is a third type of cases somewhat more difficult to be dealt with than either of the preceding. It embraces those Members of Parliament who either never vote with us, or who have ceased to do so, but whose constituencies comprise a considerable number of electors anxious to see the abolition of Church-rates carried without compromise. Special means must be resorted to in these instances which it forms no part of our present duty to suggest. But, on the assumption that special and appropriate means will not fail to be employed, we submit that as soon as Parliament reassembles, the more ordinary ones which we have described above, will hardly be superfluous or out of place. Members cannot be too deeply impressed with the idea, that, however indifferent or coy they may themselves be in regard to the question, to most of their supporters it is one of prime importance, and no show of importunity which is not positively rude and offensive can be wisely regarded as unnecessary. We speak to discreet men—they will understand us.

Lastly, in case of actual settled hostility, where the vote is steadily given against us, but especially where there is an alternation between absence from a division and a negative vote, let the same means be resorted to, varied in character only to fit the occasion. We can hardly expect a Conservative Member, for example, to vote against his avowed principles. We cannot with propriety ask it. But it would do no harm for every such representative to be made acquainted with the feelings of those of his constituents whose opinions he is opposing. It might dispose him, at least, to see that they have fair play, that they are not made the sport of mere party faction, and that they are not victimised by unparliamentary tricks—and, in the event of his attaching no great importance to the issue, it may do something towards determining him to keep away from a division. Nobody can tell that a respectful appeal which leaves to a Member the fullest right to support his own convictions, must fail of all effect. Our own belief is, that every effort of this kind, when made in a becoming spirit, has its use, even when we are wholly unable to trace it, and there are few Parliamentary representatives who are not sufficiently alive to the duties and proprieties of their position, to receive with respect-

ful deference, at least, even from those of their constituents from whom they most widely differ, a frank and earnest exposition of their sentiments and desires.

So here is work which every one who wishes well to the cause, may resolve upon performing! It is but a trifle to each individual—but if each individual will do it, the effect will be great. Let it be done at some time or other within the next three weeks—towards the latter end of them, if there is room for choice—immediately, if it must be done—immediately or not at all. But to every one of our readers we say, "If you value the Abolition of Church-rates, this is what *you* can do towards achieving it, and we beseech you, therefore, not to OMIT it."

MR. BRIGHT ON THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX ACT.

(From the *Scottish Press.*)

The following letter has just been received from Mr. Bright, M.P., by Mr. Macnish, treasurer of the Association for the total Abolition of the Annuity-tax, and has been handed to us for publication. With his accustomed thoroughness and decision, this distinguished member of the House of Commons denounces the conduct of our members, and points out the course we ought to follow. He counsels passive resistance—an united refusal to pay the hateful impost, and, with his extensive experience and practical knowledge, tells us that this would be successful. Already have several citizens led the way; it will be for others to resolve and act with promptitude. But we shall let the letter speak for itself:—

Rochdale, Jan. 9, 1861.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to see that you are not willing to accept the Lord Advocate's Bill or Act as a settlement of the Annuity-tax question. A more impudent and offensive answer to a just demand was never made by representative or Parliament than his legislation of last session, and your citizens would prove themselves worthy of the treatment they have received if they consented for a single day to cease to protest against it. In this country, however, a bad measure finds its way through Parliament much more easily than a good one, and the repeal of a bad law is a difficult thing to accomplish. I trust your great and growing combination will bring you a speedy success, but I am not sure that this can be secured unless your inhabitants are resolved to resist the payment of the tax, whether levied by itself or as part of some other tax. There is no power greater than that of passive resistance; and although the exercise of this power requires a strong resolution and a high degree of public virtue, yet, judging from the past history of your country, such resolution and such virtue may be looked for amongst the inhabitants of your city. If I were one of them I would refuse to pay any tax or rate for the purposes of the Annuity-tax, and would cheerfully suffer the consequences of refusal. If a thousand men in Edinburgh, or if a hundred men, would take this course, the grievance would come to an end, and the insult offered to you would receive its fitting rebuke. It is a deplorable circumstance that your representatives betrayed your cause. Their course made it impossible for other Scotch members successfully to resist the bill, and I need not tell you the measure was one likely to be accepted by the Tory party in the House, with whom injustice in ecclesiastical matters seems to be an unchangeable policy.

I can take no part in the movement you have undertaken, but I can, and do wish you a hearty resolution, a general support from your citizens, and a complete and early success.—I am, very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN BRIGHT.

Neil Macnish, Esq.

CHURCH-RATES AT HORSLEYDOWN.—In the parish of St. John's, in this district of London, a Church-rate of two-pence in the pound was carried after several amendments had been disposed of, by a majority of nine.

SALE OF FLOUR FOR CHURCH-RATES AT CROWLAND.—About forty stones of flour, the property of Mr. Thomas Fillingham, seized for Church-rates, was sold in the market-place on Tuesday last. It realised about 2s. per stone. Many persons attended to witness the sale, but no excitement prevailed. The case is expected to be carried to a superior court.

THE RECTORY OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—On Wednesday the Grocers' Company, with whom the right of presentation rested on this occasion, conferred the rectory of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Benet Sherehog, which had become vacant by the recent death of Dr. Croly, upon the Rev. William Windle, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, vicar of Kirtling, near Newmarket, in the diocese of Ely, and formerly curate of Putney. There were thirty-seven candidates for the vacant living.

WHAT NEXT?—The following advertisement appears in an Established Church paper, the *Union*:—"To English Catholics.—Circumstances connected with the irreverent mode of celebrating the Holy Communion have prompted a small circle of friends to offer to the most Holy Sacrament Acts of Reparation, in Atonement for the many Insults it receives. Any communicant wishing to unite himself or herself to such a circle can do so by sending their names and addresses to," &c.

ROMISH BISHOPS AND IRISH EDUCATION.—We learn from Dublin that the Roman Catholic bishops are about to issue a manifesto, prohibiting the patrons of schools from sending teachers to model schools in connexion with the National Board, and also declaring that Roman Catholic patrons will not employ in any literary capacity pupils, monitors, pupil teachers, or teachers who may enter any of those institutions after the date of such prohibition.

THE OXFORD ESSAYISTS AND UNIVERSITY PREFERMENT.—The election of the rector for Lincoln College will take place on Friday, the 25th instant. Amongst the candidates is the Rev. M. Pattison, B.D. The *Record* calls upon "the friends of truth" to prevent his election.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER ON THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—The Church of St. Faith, Christchurch, erected in great measure through the munificence of the Rev. Canon Carus, was consecrated on Monday by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The Right Rev. Prelate delivered a most impressive sermon on the occasion, and again made pointed reference to the notorious *Essays and Reviews* emanating from the Neologian School, warning his auditory against being led into heretical views by the adoption of those insidious and dangerous papers, and showing how distinctly opposed the theory and teaching adopted in the publications alluded to were to the apostolic teaching of the Church and her Liturgy.—*Wiltshire Mirror.*

THE BIBLE IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN INDIA.—The question of Bible instruction in Government schools, which has been the subject of much warm discussion in England, has at length been raised in India. Some months ago, Lord Palmerston informed a deputation of gentlemen interested in Indian missions that there was no objection to Government teachers giving instruction in the Bible to such of their scholars as chose to attend after school hours. The Church Missionary Society immediately communicated with the teachers in India, urging them to put the matter to the test. Mr. Martin, principal of the Berhampore College, requested the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Grant, to hold a Bible class, and Mr. Grant has recorded a minute on the subject, which awaits the final orders of the supreme Government. This minute is accompanied by a letter from Dr. Kay, principal of Bishop's College; and the purport of both documents is, that if teachers are desirous of imparting religious instruction to their pupils they are perfectly at liberty to do so, but not on the premises of Government schools or during the usual school hours.

THE CLERGY AND THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.—A meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Ely was held at Cambridge on Thursday last, under the presidency of Archdeacon France, to consider the question of Church-rates. There was some difference of opinion as to the best means of settling the question, some of the clergy being opposed to the slightest abatement of any of the Church's existing rights, whilst others were disposed to agree to certain concessions. The meeting generally concurred in the injustice of unconditional abolition. The following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That the continued agitation on the subject of Church-rates renders it imperative on all Churchmen to combine their efforts in defence and support of the Church.
2. That the unconditional abolition of Church-rates must be regarded as an act of injustice, as a violation of the implied compact between Church and State, and a virtual transfer to the owners of property of a large annual sum in which the poor have a vested right.
3. That as all pretensions of a compromise have been repudiated by the opponents of Church-rate, it behoves all Churchmen to impress upon the members of the legislature the importance of maintaining the principle of parochial assessments for Church purposes, and at the same time to request them to direct their attention to the removal of the difficulties which in the present state of the law beset the making and enforcing of Church-rates.

A petition to the House of Commons founded upon these resolutions was adopted.

RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS IN NAPLES.—The following are extracts from a private letter, dated Dec. 27:—"We are indeed passing through wonderful scenes at present, and how this crisis will end no one can foresee. . . . Hitherto, I grieve to say, no great character has risen up among us. I have had visits from priests, who profess themselves dissatisfied with their religion, and who tell me that there are at least 3,000 priests and monks who would gladly throw off the yoke of Popery; but when we come to analyse their motives, we generally find that political, not religious, feelings are at the bottom, and that they hope, by subverting Popery, to get into power themselves. Gavazzi is a powerful speaker, and would do much to throw down the present tottering fabric of religion, but I do not think he is capable of setting up a better. . . . He holds the key of the Church of St. Sebastian, but cannot get permission to employ it. . . . In the meantime the seed of the Word is being sown, and up to the present time about 4,000 Bibles and Testaments have been sold, and when I last saw Cresi, he said that his depôt was empty, and that he was anxiously waiting for a fresh supply. Surely some of this seed must fall on good ground."

THE ANNUAL "MIRACLE" (!) AT NAPLES.—This morning (December 26) I have witnessed a very singular religious ceremony. I was struck by the passing along the street of a huge old rumbling gilt coach, resembling that which Louis XIII. had made for himself. On inquiry I learned that it was for conveying the Gonfaloniere of Naples, with his secretaries, his substitutes, his councillors, in short, his whole official train, to the Church of the Carmine, there to assist at the solemn rite of cutting the hair of a celebrated crucifix in that temple. I trust your readers will not smile with incredulity at the mention of this fact, which recurs annually, on the 26th of December, in the church aforesaid. That church contains a large crucifix, with the head greatly inclined over the right shoulder, and the face almost covered by clustering locks of hair. The friars of the church and the superstitious people affirm that this hair grows every year. It is many years since this legend was first repeated and believed; nor would the story excite much surprise if you came upon it in some mediæval chronicle, but actually to witness with your own eyes the miserable imposture, in the year of grace 1860, even though it be in the city of St. Januarius, gives a very rude shock to one's ideas of the rational character of human nature. Woe to the man who, in the neighbourhood of the Carmine, should venture to express the slightest doubt respecting the annual growth of this miraculous scratch-wig; he would be torn limb from limb by the fanatical and infuriated mob. And the officers of the municipality give their public sanction to this mummery by repairing in all state to the church, attending during the proceedings, and attaching their signatures to the minutes of the rite thus annually performed on the 26th of December. At the moment when the hair is cut by one of the friars a signal is given outside the church, and thousands upon thousands of crackers proclaim by their explosion this miracle and triumph of the faith.—*Correspondent of Morning Post.*

Religious Intelligence.

THE WEEK OF SPECIAL PRAYER.

The special prayer-meetings held in the metropolis last week were well attended in spite of the severity of the weather. On Monday morning, at eleven a.m., there was a general meeting at Willis's Rooms. The proceedings were opened by the Earl of Roden, who presided, in a few pointed words of Christian counsel and encouragement. The room was crowded. The Hon. A. Kinnaird presided at the evening meeting in the (Lower) Exeter Hall, and the Rev. Dr. M'Lean, of Philadelphia, delivered an address at the meeting on Tuesday morning at Willis's Rooms. The subject for prayer was, "The attainment of a higher standard of holiness by the children of God." General Alexander presided, and the address was delivered by the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead. The evening meeting was in the (Lower) Exeter Hall, and Major Straith, secretary of the Church Missionary Society, presided. The Rev. William Chalmers, of the Marylebone English Presbyterian Church, delivered the address. On Wednesday morning, and henceforth during the remainder of the week, the meetings were at Freemasons' Hall. Captain Fishbourne, R.N., presided, and after reading a portion of Scripture, the Rev. P. Latrobe prayed, and was followed by Captain Trotter. The hall was full. In the evening R. Baxter, Esq., presided, and the Rev. F. Tucker delivered an address. On Thursday the hall was crowded morning and evening, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. The darkness in the morning was so great that the chandeliers were lighted, and the meeting could hardly be distinguished from an evening gathering. In the evening the dense fog penetrated the building and obscured the light. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., was in the chair. The chairman then and subsequently read several written requests for prayer, and thanksgivings for answers to prayer. The Rev. H. J. Lumsden, incumbent of St. Thomas's, Marylebone, delivered a very able address on the free circulation of the Bible. Among those who offered prayer during the evening were Mr. Robert Baxter and the Rev. George Osborn, secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. There was a brief and solemn interval for silent prayer before the benediction was pronounced. On Friday morning Captain Trotter presided, and the Rev. W. Landels, of Regent's-park Baptist Chapel, delivered the address on Prayer for "A large outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all Bishops, Pastors, and Elders of the Churches, upon all seminaries of Christian learning, and upon every Protestant Missionary among Jews or Gentiles, upon the converts of his station, and upon his field of labour." Among those who offered prayer were the Rev. S. Minton and the Rev. Dr. Perkins, American missionary to Persia. The chairman, at the evening meeting, was Mr. Robert Baxter, and the address was delivered by the Rev. Alfred Barrett, Wesleyan. The Rev. James Davis, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, and others, led in the devotional exercises. The subject for Saturday was prayer for "the speedy overthrow of all false religions, and the full accomplishment of the prayer, 'Thy kingdom come.'" The hall was quite filled. Among those present were the Earl of Roden, many clergymen and ministers and lay members of the committees of the leading religious societies. Colonel Walker presided. Major Straith, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, offered the first prayer specially on the subject of missions. The Rev. J. B. Owen, incumbent of St. Jude's, Chelsea, delivered the address, pointing out the encouragements derivable from Scripture in regard to God's dealings with his Church and people, in view of the overthrow of false systems, and the establishment of the truth. Prayer was afterwards offered by the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, the Rev. Edward Auriol, rector of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, and others. The written requests for remembrance in prayer were numerous. One of several intervals of silent supplication was set apart for the Queen, Prince Consort, and Royal family. In the allusions to false systems which furnished a special call to prayer, particular mention was made of the inroads of rationalism and neology. A drizzling rain which fell on Saturday evening had no effect in thinning the well-filled hall. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., presided, and read Psalm xxviii.—"Unto thee will I cry, O Lord, my rock," &c.,—after which the Rev. Dr. M'Lean, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Corderoy, offered prayer. The address was delivered by the

Rev. J. S. Pearsall, minister of Eccleston Chapel, Pimlico. The rev. gentleman drew his address to a close by an affectionate appeal to the unconverted. The expression of a wish that these united prayer-meetings might be continued every Saturday evening elicited an audible expression of assent from the assembly. Prayer was then offered by Mr. M'Crea, after which the Rev. William Brock, of Bloomsbury (Baptist) Chapel, spoke a few words on the power of intercessory prayer. Prayer was offered by some other gentlemen present.

There was a united open communion at Freemasons' Hall on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. P. Latrobe commenced the service with a few introductory remarks, which were followed by a hymn, an address by the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, and a prayer by the Rev. S. Minton. Mr. Latrobe then pronounced the consecrating words over the bread, which was carried round to the communicants by General Alexander, Mr. Robert Baxter, Colonel Walker, and other laymen. After another hymn, an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and prayer offered by the Rev. W. Brock and Rev. G. Rowe. The wine was then consecrated and carried round, an address delivered by the Rev. S. Martin, and the service brought to a close by the Rev. W. Bunting reading two of the post-communion prayers from the Church of England Prayer-book. The collection amounted to 16*l.* It will be seen that no beneficed clergymen of the Church of England were present.

Similar meetings have been held in various parts of the metropolis, and throughout the country. At Birmingham special meetings were held, commencing on Monday, to continue for the following eight days. On Monday evening Lord Calthorp presided at a public prayer-meeting in the Music Hall, at which some 2,000 persons were present. The Revs. Dr. Miller, W. Cockin, D. Ledsam, and E. Lillingston offered prayers, intercessions, and thanksgivings, in which all seemed fervently to join. Meetings of a similar character were held in Cheltenham, Dover, Bath, Derby, and other towns, but from the published reports it would seem that clergymen of the Established Church and Dissenting ministers appeared less frequently on the same platform than was the case last year.

WEYMOUTH.—For the first time in the religious history of this town Christians of all denominations have, during the present week, held united prayer-meetings. The large Church school-rooms, capable of holding 1,000 persons, have been filled on each successive evening. The ministers of the Established Church, and those of the various Nonconformist bodies, have in turn presided. The services, which were strictly devotional, have throughout been characterised by a high tone of spirituality and fervour.—*From a Correspondent.*

MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, there was a meeting chiefly of persons connected with the Church of England, in the Assembly-room of the Free Trade Hall. It was well filled. On the platform were the Rev. Canon Stowell, the Rev. Canon M'Grath, the Rev. James Bardsley, and other clergymen. The Rev. Canon Stowell made some appropriate observations, in the character of a brief sermon. The discourse was followed by prayer. A similar meeting was held in the same room on Thursday.—*Manchester Examiner.*

BIRKENHEAD.—The services of the week have dated a new era in the history of this town. On Monday, congregational prayer-meetings were held in the respective churches. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday the Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans held united services in three of their sanctuaries; and on Thursday, at noon and in the evening, aggregate meetings were held at the Argyle Rooms of all evangelical denominations. The Rev. George Scott (Wesleyan), and the Rev. Andrew Knox, incumbent of St. Mary's, were the respective chairmen, and many evangelical Episcopalian clergymen took part. In the evening every foot of standing-room was occupied, and two other meetings had to be extemporised in the neighbourhood, which were also crowded, and in which the clergy of all denominations took part. On Friday night there was also a general communion service at St. Mary's. It has been proposed to hold united weekly prayer-meetings, to be conducted by Established and non-Established ministers. "Prayer also shall be made for Him continually."

TABERNACLE CHAPEL, HANLEY.—The Rev. R. M'Call, late of Rotherham College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation to become the pastor of the foregoing place of worship.

YORK.—The Rev. A. B. Attenborough, of Long Sutton, has accepted the invitation of the Church and congregation worshipping in Lendal Chapel, in the above city, and will commence his ministry on the first Sabbath in February.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—A meeting of the Committee of the above institution was held on Thursday, 10th inst., when seven students were admitted to the college. There are now thirty-six students, being six more than ever were in the house before.

PASTORATE OF THE EAST PARADE CHURCH, LEEDS.—At a meeting on Monday night, of the Congregational Church assembling in the East Parade Chapel, Leeds, it was unanimously resolved to invite the Rev. Eustace R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, to become the pastor.

HANLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.—Mr. Robert McAll, of Rotherham College, having received a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation of the Tabernacle, Hanley, to become their pastor, has accepted the same, and purposes to commence his ministry early in the spring.

BRILL, BUCKS.—A public tea-meeting in connexion with the Congregational Church in this place under the pastoral care of the Rev. C. Hardie, was held in the British School-room, on New Year's-day, at which 170 sat down. An excellent meeting was held in the chapel in the evening, at which effective addresses were delivered by the Revs. E. Green, of Marsh Gibbon, J. Richards, of Bicester, Walter Hardie, B.A., of New College, London, the pastor and senior deacon. The interest of the meeting was greatly increased by the statements of the pastor that in the past year thirty members had been added to the Church, and that the congregation had so much increased as to render the erection of a gallery necessary, which, with important repairs and improvements, had within the last six months been completed, and, with the help of some kind friends, all paid for.

DESBOROUGH.—On the 27th ult., the members and friends of the Independent Church, Desborough, met to drink tea together, and to congratulate each other on the successful labours of the first year of the pastorate of their esteemed minister, the Rev. Samuel Drakeford, just brought to a close. Mr. Burford, financial deacon, read the report, which stated that during the year three galleries had been erected round the chapel, a lobby, a permanent platform beneath the pulpit, and new pews, had been erected; the whole of the chapel painted, grained, or stained; in addition to which, fifteen new lamps and a centre bronze chandelier had been fitted up to light the chapel. This has been done at an expense of about 126*l.*, towards which 104*l.* has been raised by the congregation and friends, and 12*l.* 15*s.* from neighbouring churches, leaving a balance of 9*l.* 5*s.* due to the treasurer. During the year the congregation has been trebled, and thirty added to the church, besides others on probation.

EVANGELICAL AGGRESSION.—The work of evangelisation is being vigorously prosecuted in the city. We have "Mumford's Show" turned into a place of worship on Sabbath, Parry's Theatre has been transformed from a haunt of vice to a religious meeting-place, and now, at a meeting held on Thursday, it has been agreed to add the Old Exchange Reading-room at the Cross, which, ever since its formation, has been opened on Sabbath as a reading-room, into a place for the celebration of public worship on that day. In the forenoon a prayer-meeting will be held, and in the afternoon and evening sermons will be delivered. The services will, we understand, be conducted by city clergymen of various denominations, and it is probable that arrangements will be entered into with several country ministers, in order to admit of their officiating occasionally. This new effort is the work of a committee composed of gentlemen belonging to different denominations, headed by John Henderson, Esq., of Park.—*Glasgow Saturday Post.*

THE SPECIAL SERVICES.—On Sunday evening, at Westminster Hall, the attendance was very much larger than it was on the previous Sunday night. Prayers were intoned by the Rev. Precentor Haden. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Jennings, who selected for his text the 6th chapter of Hosea, verse 4. The second of the present course of special sermons at Exeter Hall was preached on Sunday evening by the Rev. S. Minton. The attendance was much larger than on the previous Sunday, though not equal to what it has been on some former occasions. The preacher read Acts xvi. 16—34; and subsequently took for his text Rev. vii. 16, 17. The sermon occupied forty minutes, and was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. The preachers at the various services were as follows:—Pavilion, Rev. H. Allon; Victoria, Rev. Newman Hall and Rev. T. Nolan; Sadler's Wells, Rev. Clarmont Skrine and Rev. E. Cornwall; Standard, Rev. Clarmont Skrine; Britannia, Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B. At St. James's Hall the Rev. J. C. Harrison preached in the morning, and the Rev. H. B. Ingram in the evening.

BRISTOL.—OPENING OF A NEW CITY MISSION CHAPEL.—Another new chapel in connexion with the Bristol City Mission Society was opened in Johnstreet, Broad-plain, on Monday morning, when the Rev. D. Thomas, minister at Highbury Chapel, preached a highly suitable and interesting sermon to a goodly congregation who had assembled there. The rev. gentleman founded his discourse on the first verse of the 15th chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke—"Then drew near unto him all the publicans and sinners for to hear Him." This is the fourth chapel erected in connexion with the society, the others being—the one in Bedminster, opened about ten years since; the one in Great Ann-street, opened about four years since; and the one in Salmon-street, opened about two years since. The last-mentioned edifice, we believe, was erected principally, if not solely, at the cost of H. O. Wills, Esq., for the society. In the evening a tea-meeting was held in the chapel, and a large number partook of an ample repast. The tea over, the entire building, including the vestry, was speedily crowded by an attentive audience. Dr. Ash then took the chair. Mr. S. Leonard read a portion of the 14th chapter of St. Luke, and the Rev. E. Probert offered a very appropriate prayer, and subsequently the meeting was addressed by the chairman, Mr. Probert, Major Tireman, Mr. H. O. Wills, Mr. C. Godwin, Mr. Morcom, Mr. Phillips, late missionary in India, and others. In the course of the proceedings Mr. H. O. Wills expressed warm sympathy with Mr. Hill, and said it had been for some years the wish of many members of the committee of the City Missionary Society that he should have a larger space for the accommodation of those who wished to hear him. It was very pleasant for him to meet those whom he knew when they were lads and girls in the school. Since that time he had had the privilege of lending a hand in the erection of five places of worship in that parish, and God had greatly blessed them, for if he were to calculate the souls that he had reason to believe had been converted in those places, he should not reckon them at less than 2,000. Let them build a place of worship, and send a faithful, earnest man of God, who felt deeply interested in the salvation of souls, and they found the working classes ready to come and worship God there. During the evening Mr. Hill produced a handsome Bible, which, he said, the committee had presented to the Chapel through Mr. Morcom.—*Bristol Mercury.*

ST. CLEMENT DANES BIBLE MISSION.—The first meeting of this Institution was held on Wednesday evening in the school-rooms, Stanhope-street, Clare-market. About 400 poor persons (many of whom had children with them), each representing a family, sat down to tea, and were presided over by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Victoria Noel, Lady Maria Forrester, &c. The Rev. Henry Killick (Incumbent) said, that about nine months ago he commenced this movement, the object of which was to carry the Bible into every poor person's house, and, what was far more important, induce the people to read it. For this purpose he had divided his parish into five Bible districts, each of which had a lady superintendent, an assistant, and a Bible-woman. The lady superintendent had work-rooms in each district, where a meeting of the poor women was held once a week to hear the Bible read, and to receive religious instruction, and at other times where work was done by the poor and sold to the distressed at a very low price. The Bishop of London delivered an address to the meeting appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Newton, of Fleet-street, after the tea-things had been cleared away, exhibited a very large magic lantern, which highly amused those present. The meeting then separated.

Correspondence.

SOCIAL OUTLAWRY AT ROCHDALE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I take the liberty of enclosing you the report of a case that has occurred in one of our law courts involving as gross a breach of civil and religious liberty as ever came under my notice, and which I have little doubt will move your sense of justice to a very great degree. It really does not read as if it belonged to our time of day. There is a mediæval tone about the questions put to the person seeking for justice which certainly reminds one of the old "Inquisition" times. What ought to be done to get these old oaths and laws abolished? It is certainly high time that they ceased to disgrace our statute-book. They are only traps to catch the *conscientious* unbeliever! the unconscientious one escapes by falsehood.

Yours, with great respect,

S. C. KELL.

Bradford, Jan. 8, 1861.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*, Dec. 20, 1860.)

An extraordinary occurrence took place last week in the Rochdale County Court. So far as we have observed, it has not attracted the attention of any of our contemporaries, and since it involves an important question relating to the administration of justice, as a matter of public duty we proceed to lay it before our readers. The case in dispute was a trivial one. Mr. Samuel Maden, by profession an artist, sued his wife's stepfather for 6*l.* 3*s.*, being the estimated value of a pianoforte, which, it was alleged, the latter had wrongfully detained. The defence set up was, that the pianoforte belonged to Mrs. Maden's mother, the defendant's wife. These facts are immaterial, but it is necessary to state them in order to understand what follows. The only witness called to substantiate the plaintiff's case was Mrs. Maden. She would probably have deposed that the pianoforte belonged to her, and might have sustained this allegation by facts convincing to the jury. This, however, is merely supposition, for she was not allowed to give evidence at all. The moment Mrs. Maden stepped into the box, Mr. Standring, the defendant's counsel, began questioning her as to her religious belief. Did she believe in a future state of rewards and punishments? She did not. At this point the judge, C. Temple, Esq., took up the examination. His Honour: "You do not believe in any human responsibility for telling a lie?" "Yes, I do." His Honour: "Except to society?" "No." His Honour: "Then I cannot hear you; and I nonsuit the plaintiff, with costs for the defendant's advocate. If people will insult public opinion in a court of justice they must take the consequences." And so the case ended.

We are quite aware that it is a delicate business to meddle in a matter like this. Many, on first reading the case, actuated by a natural horror of Mrs. Maden's opinions, may feel disposed to exclaim, "Serve her right;" and probably others, whose sense of right and wrong is rather startled at the decision, may deem it a prudent and useful course to sacrifice a few infidels to judicial vengeance. For our part, we shrink from such a maxim as unprincipled and cowardly. The honour of Christianity is itself at stake. The question is not whether the opinions uttered were right or wrong, but whether, assuming them to be wrong, the person who holds them is, therefore, to be debarred from common justice. If we say yes, only see what the principle

ful deference, at least, even from those of their constituents from whom they most widely differ, a frank and earnest exposition of their sentiments and desires.

So here is work which every one who wishes well to the cause, may resolve upon performing! It is but a trifle to each individual—but if each individual will do it, the effect will be great. Let it be done at some time or other within the next three weeks—towards the latter end of them, if there is room for choice—immediately, if it must be done—immediately or not at all. But to every one of our readers we say, "If you value the Abolition of Church-rates, this is what *you* can do towards achieving it, and we beseech you, therefore, not to OMIT it."

MR. BRIGHT ON THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX ACT.

(From the *Scottish Press.*)

The following letter has just been received from Mr. Bright, M.P., by Mr. Macnish, treasurer of the Association for the total Abolition of the Annuity-tax, and has been handed to us for publication. With his accustomed thoroughness and decision, this distinguished member of the House of Commons denounces the conduct of our members, and points out the course we ought to follow. He counsels passive resistance—an united refusal to pay the hateful impost, and, with his extensive experience and practical knowledge, tells us that this would be successful. Already have several citizens led the way; it will be for others to resolve and act with promptitude. But we shall let the letter speak for itself:—

Rochdale, Jan. 9, 1861.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to see that you are not willing to accept the Lord Advocate's Bill or Act as a settlement of the Annuity-tax question. A more impudent and offensive answer to a just demand was never made by representative or Parliament than his legislation of last session, and your citizens would prove themselves worthy of the treatment they have received if they consented for a single day to cease to protest against it. In this country, however, a bad measure finds its way through Parliament much more easily than a good one, and the repeal of a bad law is a difficult thing to accomplish. I trust your great and growing combination will bring you a speedy success, but I am not sure that this can be secured unless your inhabitants are resolved to resist the payment of the tax, whether levied by itself or as part of some other tax. There is no power greater than that of passive resistance; and although the exercise of this power requires a strong resolution and a high degree of public virtue, yet, judging from the past history of your country, such resolution and such virtue may be looked for amongst the inhabitants of your city. If I were one of them I would refuse to pay any tax or rate for the purposes of the Annuity-tax, and would cheerfully suffer the consequences of refusal. If a thousand men in Edinburgh, or if a hundred men, would take this course, the grievance would come to an end, and the insult offered to you would receive its fitting rebuke. It is a deplorable circumstance that your representatives betrayed your cause. Their course made it impossible for other Scotch members successfully to resist the bill, and I need not tell you the measure was one likely to be accepted by the Tory party in the House, with whom injustice in ecclesiastical matters seems to be an unchangeable policy.

I can take no part in the movement you have undertaken, but I can, and do wish you a hearty resolution, a general support from your citizens, and a complete and early success.—I am, very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN BRIGHT.

Nell Macnish, Esq.

CHURCH-RATES AT HORSLEYDOWN.—In the parish of St. John's, in this district of London, a Church-rate of two-pence in the pound was carried after several amendments had been disposed of, by a majority of nine.

SALE OF FLOUR FOR CHURCH-RATES AT CROWLAND.—About forty stones of flour, the property of Mr. Thomas Fillingham, seized for Church-rates, was sold in the market-place on Tuesday last. It realised about 2s. per stone. Many persons attended to witness the sale, but no excitement prevailed. The case is expected to be carried to a superior court.

THE RECTORY OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—On Wednesday the Grocers' Company, with whom the right of presentation rested on this occasion, conferred the rectory of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Benet Sherehog, which had become vacant by the recent death of Dr. Croly, upon the Rev. William Windle, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, vicar of Kirtling, near Newmarket, in the diocese of Ely, and formerly curate of Putney. There were thirty-seven candidates for the vacant living.

WHAT NEXT?—The following advertisement appears in an Established Church paper, the *Union*:—"To English Catholics.—Circumstances connected with the irreverent mode of celebrating the Holy Communion have prompted a small circle of friends to offer to the most Holy Sacrament Acts of Reparation, in Atonement for the many Insults it receives. Any communicant wishing to unite himself or herself to such a circle can do so by sending their names and addresses to," &c.

ROMISH BISHOPS AND IRISH EDUCATION.—We learn from Dublin that the Roman Catholic bishops are about to issue a manifesto, prohibiting the patrons of schools from sending teachers to model schools in connexion with the National Board, and also declaring that Roman Catholic patrons will not employ in any literary capacity pupils, monitors, pupil teachers, or teachers who may enter any of those institutions after the date of such prohibition.

THE OXFORD ESSAYISTS AND UNIVERSITY PREFERMENT.—The election of the rector for Lincoln College will take place on Friday, the 25th instant. Amongst the candidates is the Rev. M. Pattison, B.D. The *Record* calls upon "the friends of truth" to prevent his election.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER ON THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—The Church of St. Faith, Christchurch, erected in great measure through the munificence of the Rev. Canon Carus, was consecrated on Monday by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The Right Rev. Prelate delivered a most impressive sermon on the occasion, and again made pointed reference to the notorious *Essays and Reviews* emanating from the Neologian School, warning his auditory against being led into heretical views by the adoption of those insidious and dangerous papers, and showing how distinctly opposed the theory and teaching adopted in the publications alluded to were to the apostolic teaching of the Church and her Liturgy.—*Wiltshire Mirror.*

THE BIBLE IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN INDIA.—The question of Bible instruction in Government schools, which has been the subject of much warm discussion in England, has at length been raised in India. Some months ago, Lord Palmerston informed a deputation of gentlemen interested in Indian missions that there was no objection to Government teachers giving instruction in the Bible to such of their scholars as chose to attend after school hours. The Church Missionary Society immediately communicated with the teachers in India, urging them to put the matter to the test. Mr. Martin, principal of the Berhampore College, requested the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Grant, to hold a Bible class, and Mr. Grant has recorded a minute on the subject, which awaits the final orders of the supreme Government. This minute is accompanied by a letter from Dr. Kay, principal of Bishop's College; and the purport of both documents is, that if teachers are desirous of imparting religious instruction to their pupils they are perfectly at liberty to do so, but not on the premises of Government schools or during the usual school hours.

THE CLERGY AND THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.—A meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Ely was held at Cambridge on Thursday last, under the presidency of Archdeacon France, to consider the question of Church-rates. There was some difference of opinion as to the best means of settling the question, some of the clergy being opposed to the slightest abatement of any of the Church's existing rights, whilst others were disposed to agree to certain concessions. The meeting generally concurred in the injustice of unconditional abolition. The following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That the continued agitation on the subject of Church-rates renders it imperative on all Churchmen to combine their efforts in defence and support of the Church.

2. That the unconditional abolition of Church-rates must be regarded as an act of injustice, as a violation of the implied compact between Church and State, and a virtual transfer to the owners of property of a large annual sum in which the poor have a vested right.

3. That as all pretensions of a compromise have been repudiated by the opponents of Church-rate, it behoves all Churchmen to impress upon the members of the legislature the importance of maintaining the principle of parochial assessments for Church purposes, and at the same time to request them to direct their attention to the removal of the difficulties which in the present state of the law beset the making and enforcing of Church-rates.

A petition to the House of Commons founded upon these resolutions was adopted.

RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS IN NAPLES.—The following are extracts from a private letter, dated Dec. 27:—"We are indeed passing through wonderful scenes at present, and how this crisis will end no one can foresee. . . . Hitherto, I grieve to say, no great character has risen up among us. I have had visits from priests, who profess themselves dissatisfied with their religion, and who tell me that there are at least 3,000 priests and monks who would gladly throw off the yoke of Popery; but when we come to analyse their motives, we generally find that political, not religious, feelings are at the bottom, and that they hope, by subverting Popery, to get into power themselves. Gavazzi is a powerful speaker, and would do much to throw down the present tottering fabric of religion, but I do not think he is capable of setting up a better. . . . He holds the key of the Church of St. Sebastian, but cannot get permission to employ it. . . . In the meantime the seed of the Word is being sown, and up to the present time about 4,000 Bibles and Testaments have been sold, and when I last saw Cresi, he said that his depôt was empty, and that he was anxiously waiting for a fresh supply. Surely some of this seed must fall on good ground."

THE ANNUAL "MIRACLE" (!) AT NAPLES.—This morning (December 26) I have witnessed a very singular religious ceremony. I was struck by the passing along the street of a huge old rumbling gilt coach, resembling that which Louis XIII. had made for himself. On inquiry I learned that it was for conveying the Gonfaloniere of Naples, with his secretaries, his substitutes, his councillors, in short, his whole official train, to the Church of the Carmine, there to assist at the solemn rite of cutting the hair of a celebrated crucifix in that temple. I trust your readers will not smile with incredulity at the mention of this fact, which recurs annually, on the 26th of December, in the church aforesaid. That church contains a large crucifix, with the head greatly inclined over the right shoulder, and the face almost covered by clustering locks of hair. The friars of the church and the superstitious people affirm that this hair grows every year. It is many years since this legend was first repeated and believed; nor would the story excite much surprise if you came upon it in some mediæval chronicle, but actually to witness with your own eyes the miserable imposture, in the year of grace 1860, even though it be in the city of St. Januarius, gives a very rude shock to one's ideas of the rational character of human nature. Woe to the man who, in the neighbourhood of the Carmine, should venture to express the slightest doubt respecting the annual growth of this miraculous scratch-wig; he would be torn limb from limb by the fanatical and infuriated mob. And the officers of the municipality give their public sanction to this mummery by repairing in all state to the church, attending during the proceedings, and attaching their signatures to the minutes of the rite thus annually performed on the 26th of December. At the moment when the hair is cut by one of the friars a signal is given outside the church, and thousands upon thousands of crackers proclaim by their explosion this miracle and triumph of the faith.—*Correspondent of Morning Post.*

Religious Intelligence.

THE WEEK OF SPECIAL PRAYER.

The special prayer-meetings held in the metropolis last week were well attended in spite of the severity of the weather. On Monday morning, at eleven a.m., there was a general meeting at Willis's Rooms. The proceedings were opened by the Earl of Roden, who presided, in a few pointed words of Christian counsel and encouragement. The room was crowded. The Hon. A. Kinnaird presided at the evening meeting in the (Lower) Exeter Hall, and the Rev. Dr. M'Lean, of Philadelphia, delivered an address at the meeting on Tuesday morning at Willis's Rooms. The subject for prayer was, "The attainment of a higher standard of holiness by the children of God." General Alexander presided, and the address was delivered by the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead. The evening meeting was in the (Lower) Exeter Hall, and Major Straith, secretary of the Church Missionary Society, presided. The Rev. William Chalmers, of the Marylebone English Presbyterian Church, delivered the address. On Wednesday morning, and henceforth during the remainder of the week, the meetings were at Freemasons' Hall. Captain Fishbourne, R.N., presided, and after reading a portion of Scripture, the Rev. P. Latrobe prayed, and was followed by Captain Trotter. The hall was full. In the evening R. Baxter, Esq., presided, and the Rev. F. Tucker delivered an address. On Thursday the hall was crowded morning and evening, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. The darkness in the morning was so great that the chandeliers were lighted, and the meeting could hardly be distinguished from an evening gathering. In the evening the dense fog penetrated the building and obscured the light. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., was in the chair. The chairman then and subsequently read several written requests for prayer, and thanksgivings for answers to prayer. The Rev. H. J. Lumsden, incumbent of St. Thomas's, Marylebone, delivered a very able address on the free circulation of the Bible. Among those who offered prayer during the evening were Mr. Robert Baxter and the Rev. George Osborn, secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. There was a brief and solemn interval for silent prayer before the benediction was pronounced. On Friday morning Captain Trotter presided, and the Rev. W. Landels, of Regent's-park Baptist Chapel, delivered the address on Prayer for "A large outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all Bishops, Pastors, and Elders of the Churches, upon all seminaries of Christian learning, and upon every Protestant Missionary among Jews or Gentiles, upon the converts of his station, and upon his field of labour." Among those who offered prayer were the Rev. S. Minton and the Rev. Dr. Perkins, American missionary to Persia. The chairman, at the evening meeting, was Mr. Robert Baxter, and the address was delivered by the Rev. Alfred Barrett, Wesleyan. The Rev. James Davis, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, and others, led in the devotional exercises. The subject for Saturday was prayer for "the speedy overthrow of all false religions, and the full accomplishment of the prayer, 'Thy kingdom come.'" The hall was quite filled. Among those present were the Earl of Roden, many clergymen and ministers and lay members of the committees of the leading religious societies. Colonel Walker presided. Major Straith, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, offered the first prayer specially on the subject of missions. The Rev. J. B. Owen, incumbent of St. Jude's, Chelsea, delivered the address, pointing out the encouragements derivable from Scripture in regard to God's dealings with his Church and people, in view of the overthrow of false systems, and the establishment of the truth. Prayer was afterwards offered by the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, the Rev. Edward Auriol, rector of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, and others. The written requests for remembrance in prayer were numerous. One of several intervals of silent supplication was set apart for the Queen, Prince Consort, and Royal family. In the allusions to false systems which furnished a special call to prayer, particular mention was made of the inroads of rationalism and neology. A drizzling rain which fell on Saturday evening had no effect in thinning the well-filled hall. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., presided, and read Psalm xxviii.—"Unto thee will I cry, O Lord, my rock," &c.,—after which the Rev. Dr. M'Lean, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Corderoy, offered prayer. The address was delivered by the

Rev. J. S. Pearsall, minister of Eccleston Chapel, Pimlico. The rev. gentleman drew his address to a close by an affectionate appeal to the unconverted. The expression of a wish that these united prayer-meetings might be continued every Saturday evening elicited an audible expression of assent from the assembly. Prayer was then offered by Mr. M'Crea, after which the Rev. William Brock, of Bloomsbury (Baptist) Chapel, spoke a few words on the power of intercessory prayer. Prayer was offered by some other gentlemen present.

There was a united open communion at Freemasons' Hall on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. P. Latrobe commenced the service with a few introductory remarks, which were followed by a hymn, an address by the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, and a prayer by the Rev. S. Minton. Mr. Latrobe then pronounced the consecrating words over the bread, which was carried round to the communicants by General Alexander, Mr. Robert Baxter, Colonel Walker, and other laymen. After another hymn, an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and prayer offered by the Rev. W. Brock and Rev. G. Rowe. The wine was then consecrated and carried round, an address delivered by the Rev. S. Martin, and the service brought to a close by the Rev. W. Bunting reading two of the post-communion prayers from the Church of England Prayer-book. The collection amounted to 16*l.* It will be seen that no beneficed clergymen of the Church of England were present.

Similar meetings have been held in various parts of the metropolis, and throughout the country. At Birmingham special meetings were held, commencing on Monday, to continue for the following eight days. On Monday evening Lord Calthorp presided at a public prayer-meeting in the Music Hall, at which some 2,000 persons were present. The Revs. Dr. Miller, W. Cockin, D. Ledsam, and E. Lillingston offered prayers, intercessions, and thanksgivings, in which all seemed fervently to join. Meetings of a similar character were held in Cheltenham, Dover, Bath, Derby, and other towns, but from the published reports it would seem that clergymen of the Established Church and Dissenting ministers appeared less frequently on the same platform than was the case last year.

WEYMOUTH.—For the first time in the religious history of this town Christians of all denominations have, during the present week, held united prayer-meetings. The large Church school-rooms, capable of holding 1,000 persons, have been filled on each successive evening. The ministers of the Established Church, and those of the various Nonconformist bodies, have in turn presided. The services, which were strictly devotional, have throughout been characterised by a high tone of spirituality and fervour.—*From a Correspondent.*

MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, there was a meeting chiefly of persons connected with the Church of England, in the Assembly-room of the Free Trade Hall. It was well filled. On the platform were the Rev. Canon Stowell, the Rev. Canon M'Grath, the Rev. James Bardsley, and other clergymen. The Rev. Canon Stowell made some appropriate observations, in the character of a brief sermon. The discourse was followed by prayer. A similar meeting was held in the same room on Thursday.—*Manchester Examiner.*

BIRKENHEAD.—The services of the week have dated a new era in the history of this town. On Monday, congregational prayer-meetings were held in the respective churches. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday the Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans held united services in three of their sanctuaries; and on Thursday, at noon and in the evening, aggregate meetings were held at the Argyle Rooms of all evangelical denominations. The Rev. George Scott (Wesleyan), and the Rev. Andrew Knox, incumbent of St. Mary's, were the respective chairmen, and many evangelical Episcopalian clergymen took part. In the evening every foot of standing-room was occupied, and two other meetings had to be extemporised in the neighbourhood, which were also crowded, and in which the clergy of all denominations took part. On Friday night there was also a general communion service at St. Mary's. It has been proposed to hold united weekly prayer-meetings, to be conducted by Established and non-Established ministers. "Prayer also shall be made for Him continually."

TABERNACLE CHAPEL, HANLEY.—The Rev. R. M'Call, late of Rotherham College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation to become the pastor of the foregoing place of worship.

YORK.—The Rev. A. B. Attenborough, of Long Sutton, has accepted the invitation of the Church and congregation worshipping in Lendal Chapel, in the above city, and will commence his ministry on the first Sabbath in February.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—A meeting of the Committee of the above institution was held on Thursday, 10th inst., when seven students were admitted to the college. There are now thirty-six students, being six more than ever were in the house before.

PASTORATE OF THE EAST PARADE CHURCH, LEEDS.—At a meeting on Monday night, of the Congregational Church assembling in the East Parade Chapel, Leeds, it was unanimously resolved to invite the Rev. Eustace R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, to become the pastor.

HANLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.—Mr. Robert McAll, of Rotherham College, having received a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation of the Tabernacle, Hanley, to become their pastor, has accepted the same, and purposes to commence his ministry early in the spring.

BRILL, BUCKS.—A public tea-meeting in connexion with the Congregational Church in this place under the pastoral care of the Rev. C. Hardie, was held in the British School-room, on New Year's-day, at which 170 sat down. An excellent meeting was held in the chapel in the evening, at which effective addresses were delivered by the Revs. E. Green, of Marsh Gibbon, J. Richards, of Bicester, Walter Hardie, B.A., of New College, London, the pastor and senior deacon. The interest of the meeting was greatly increased by the statements of the pastor that in the past year thirty members had been added to the Church, and that the congregation had so much increased as to render the erection of a gallery necessary, which, with important repairs and improvements, had within the last six months been completed, and, with the help of some kind friends, all paid for.

DESBOROUGH.—On the 27th ult., the members and friends of the Independent Church, Desborough, met to drink tea together, and to congratulate each other on the successful labours of the first year of the pastorate of their esteemed minister, the Rev. Samuel Drakeford, just brought to a close. Mr. Burford, financial deacon, read the report, which stated that during the year three galleries had been erected round the chapel, a lobby, a permanent platform beneath the pulpit, and new pews, had been erected; the whole of the chapel painted, grained, or stained; in addition to which, fifteen new lamps and a centre bronze chandelier had been fitted up to light the chapel. This has been done at an expense of about 126*l.*, towards which 104*l.* has been raised by the congregation and friends, and 12*l.* 15*s.* from neighbouring churches, leaving a balance of 9*l.* 5*s.* due to the treasurer. During the year the congregation has been trebled, and thirty added to the church, besides others on probation.

EVANGELICAL AGGRESSION.—The work of evangelisation is being vigorously prosecuted in the city. We have "Mumford's Show" turned into a place of worship on Sabbath, Parry's Theatre has been transformed from a haunt of vice to a religious meeting-place, and now, at a meeting held on Thursday, it has been agreed to add the Old Exchange Reading-room at the Cross, which, ever since its formation, has been opened on Sabbath as a reading-room, into a place for the celebration of public worship on that day. In the forenoon a prayer-meeting will be held, and in the afternoon and evening sermons will be delivered. The services will, we understand, be conducted by city clergymen of various denominations, and it is probable that arrangements will be entered into with several country ministers, in order to admit of their officiating occasionally. This new effort is the work of a committee composed of gentlemen belonging to different denominations, headed by John Henderson, Esq., of Park.—*Glasgow Saturday Post.*

THE SPECIAL SERVICES.—On Sunday evening, at Westminster Hall, the attendance was very much larger than it was on the previous Sunday night. Prayers were intoned by the Rev. Precentor Haden. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Jennings, who selected for his text the 6th chapter of Hosea, verse 4. The second of the present course of special sermons at Exeter Hall was preached on Sunday evening by the Rev. S. Minton. The attendance was much larger than on the previous Sunday, though not equal to what it has been on some former occasions. The preacher read Acts xvi. 16—34; and subsequently took for his text Rev. vii. 16, 17. The sermon occupied forty minutes, and was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. The preachers at the various services were as follows:—Pavilion, Rev. H. Allon; Victoria, Rev. Newman Hall and Rev. T. Nolan; Sadler's Wells, Rev. Clarmont Skrine and Rev. E. Cornwall; Standard, Rev. Clarmont Skrine; Britannia, Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B. At St. James's Hall the Rev. J. C. Harrison preached in the morning, and the Rev. H. B. Ingram in the evening.

BRISTOL.—OPENING OF A NEW CITY MISSION CHAPEL.—Another new chapel in connexion with the Bristol City Mission Society was opened in Johnstreet, Broad-plain, on Monday morning, when the Rev. D. Thomas, minister at Highbury Chapel, preached a highly suitable and interesting sermon to a goodly congregation who had assembled there. The rev. gentleman founded his discourse on the first verse of the 15th chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke—"Then drew near unto him all the publicans and sinners for to hear Him." This is the fourth chapel erected in connexion with the society, the others being—the one in Bedminster, opened about ten years since; the one in Great Ann-street, opened about four years since; and the one in Salmon-street, opened about two years since. The last-mentioned edifice, we believe, was erected principally, if not solely, at the cost of H. O. Wills, Esq., for the society. In the evening a tea-meeting was held in the chapel, and a large number partook of an ample repast. The tea over, the entire building, including the vestry, was speedily crowded by an attentive audience. Dr. Ash then took the chair. Mr. S. Leonard read a portion of the 14th chapter of St. Luke, and the Rev. E. Probert offered a very appropriate prayer, and subsequently the meeting was addressed by the chairman, Mr. Probert, Major Tireman, Mr. H. O. Wills, Mr. C. Godwin, Mr. Morcom, Mr. Phillips, late missionary in India, and others. In the course of the proceedings Mr. H. O. Wills expressed warm sympathy with Mr. Hill, and said it had been for some years the wish of many members of the committee of the City Missionary Society that he should have a larger space for the accommodation of those who wished to hear him. It was very pleasant for him to meet those whom he knew when they were lads and girls in the school. Since that time he had had the privilege of lending a hand in the erection of five places of worship in that parish, and God had greatly blessed them, for if he were to calculate the souls that he had reason to believe had been converted in those places, he should not reckon them at less than 2,000. Let them build a place of worship, and send a faithful, earnest man of God, who felt deeply interested in the salvation of souls, and they found the working classes ready to come and worship God there. During the evening Mr. Hill produced a handsome Bible, which, he said, the committee had presented to the Chapel through Mr. Morcom.—*Bristol Mercury.*

ST. CLEMENT DANES BIBLE MISSION.—The first meeting of this Institution was held on Wednesday evening in the school-rooms, Stanhope-street, Clare-market. About 400 poor persons (many of whom had children with them), each representing a family, sat down to tea, and were presided over by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Victoria Noel, Lady Maria Forrester, &c. The Rev. Henry Killick (Incumbent) said, that about nine months ago he commenced this movement, the object of which was to carry the Bible into every poor person's house, and, what was far more important, induce the people to read it. For this purpose he had divided his parish into five Bible districts, each of which had a lady superintendent, an assistant, and a Bible-woman. The lady superintendent had work-rooms in each district, where a meeting of the poor women was held once a week to hear the Bible read, and to receive religious instruction, and at other times where work was done by the poor and sold to the distressed at a very low price. The Bishop of London delivered an address to the meeting appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Newton, of Fleet-street, after the tea-things had been cleared away, exhibited a very large magic lantern, which highly amused those present. The meeting then separated.

Correspondence.

SOCIAL OUTLAWRY AT ROCHDALE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I take the liberty of enclosing you the report of a case that has occurred in one of our law courts involving as gross a breach of civil and religious liberty as ever came under my notice, and which I have little doubt will move your sense of justice to a very great degree. It really does not read as if it belonged to our time of day. There is a mediæval tone about the questions put to the person seeking for justice which certainly reminds one of the old "Inquisition" times. What ought to be done to get these old oaths and laws abolished? It is certainly high time that they ceased to disgrace our statute-book. They are only traps to catch the *conscientious* unbeliever: the *unconscientious* one escapes by falsehood.

Yours, with great respect,
S. C. KELL.

Bradford, Jan. 8, 1861.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*, Dec. 20, 1860.)

An extraordinary occurrence took place last week in the Rochdale County Court. So far as we have observed, it has not attracted the attention of any of our contemporaries, and since it involves an important question relating to the administration of justice, as a matter of public duty we proceed to lay it before our readers. The case in dispute was a trivial one. Mr. Samuel Maden, by profession an artist, sued his wife's stepfather for 6*l.* 3*s.*, being the estimated value of a pianoforte, which, it was alleged, the latter had wrongfully detained. The defence set up was, that the pianoforte belonged to Mrs. Maden's mother, the defendant's wife. These facts are immaterial, but it is necessary to state them in order to understand what follows. The only witness called to substantiate the plaintiff's case was Mrs. Maden. She would probably have deposed that the pianoforte belonged to her, and might have sustained this allegation by facts convincing to the jury. This, however, is merely supposition, for she was not allowed to give evidence at all. The moment Mrs. Maden stepped into the box, Mr. Standring, the defendant's counsel, began questioning her as to her religious belief. Did she believe in a future state of rewards and punishments? She did not. At this point the judge, C. Temple, Esq., took up the examination. His Honour: "You do not believe in any human responsibility for telling a lie?" "Yes, I do." His Honour: "Except to society?" "No." His Honour: "Then I cannot hear you; and I nonsuit the plaintiff, with costs for the defendant's advocate. If people will insult public opinion in a court of justice they must take the consequences." And so the case ended.

We are quite aware that it is a delicate business to meddle in a matter like this. Many, on first reading the case, actuated by a natural horror of Mrs. Maden's opinions, may feel disposed to exclaim, "Serve her right;" and probably others, whose sense of right and wrong is rather startled at the decision, may deem it a prudent and useful course to sacrifice a few infidels to judicial vengeance. For our part, we shrink from such a maxim as unprincipled and cowardly. The honour of Christianity is itself at stake. The question is not whether the opinions uttered were right or wrong, but whether, assuming them to be wrong, the person who holds them is, therefore, to be debarred from common justice. If we say yes, only see what the principle

amounts to. You do not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments? Very well; then you must submit to be robbed of your piano. You are an infidel; that is enough. Publish it in the newspapers that anybody may cheat and abuse you. If you are knocked down in the streets you have no remedy. You may swear to the thief, but the law will not take your evidence. Your landlady may avow that you have not paid her a week's rent for a whole year. You had better submit to the extortion at once. She will be believed because she is a Christian, but you, being an infidel, will get no redress. She has only to tell her counsel what your opinions are, and it rests with his personal honour whether or not he will put you out of court. The law, which boasts of throwing its protecting shield over all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest, has no protection to offer you. It holds you up to the obloquy of mankind; it declares that you are a fair subject for pillage and plunder, and that any man, however loose his morals, though guilty of all the crimes forbidden in the Decalogue, may measure his word against yours, and silence you with a single question. Now, begging any infidel who may hear us to stand aside, we put it to the Christian people whether, upon their conscience, they can endorse such maxims? Is it right to allow a man to be robbed because he is not orthodox? Is it expedient to make an infidel a martyr?

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the treatment which Mrs. Maden received in the Rochdale County Court is a disgrace to the jurisprudence of a Christian country, and a gross libel on Christianity itself. The remarks of the presiding judge were coarse, vulgar, and unfeeling. Of the conduct of Mr. Standring, in condescending to such acts on behalf of his client, we will say no more than that we trust his sense of the dignity proper to his profession is peculiar to himself. Undoubtedly the law permitted him to put the offensive questions, but the law permits many things which are loathsome to a man of honour. The question was whether Mrs. Maden had been unjustly deprived of her property, whether she had not suffered a gross wrong. Probably aware that his case was a bad one, the defending counsel stops all inquiry by begging the woman to favour the court with a statement of her religious creed! Is this a question which ought to be asked in a court of justice? Has any man, under any circumstance, a right to interrogate another on his religious opinions? Saving only the free action of religious communities, we say no; and Parliament during the present year has said the same thing. The Government Census Bill was amended in one important particular, on the sole ground that the Dissenters of England regarded any inquiry by State officials respecting their religious creed as an infringement of religious freedom. Yet here is a case in which such an inquiry is made in order to defeat a legal process, and to prevent the remedying of a civil wrong. Mrs. Maden offered no obstruction to the course of justice. She did not obtrude her opinions upon the court. They were wrung from her by searching interrogation. The presiding judge compelled her either to tell a lie, or else to avow her belief; and then, with glaring inconsistency, he scolded her for insulting public opinion. "If people *will* insult!" Why, the *will* was all on his Honour's side. He forced the confession from her lips. He created the insult. He is responsible for the scandal with the guilt of which he visits her; and then, with a refinement of cruelty which we would rather see exemplified by an infidel than by a Christian, he condemns her not only to loss of suit, but to pay the fees of the counsel who had extorted from her the perilous confession.

We are aware of the reply which some will make to these observations. It will be said that by denying a future state of rewards and punishments the axe is laid to the root of all moral obligation; that people whose creed involves such a denial have no sufficient motive to speak the truth, and that, consequently, it is not safe to take their word. Without entering into any discussion upon the first principles of morals, which would be out of place in the columns of a newspaper, we will simply ask whether the theory of moral obligation here laid down is that which is enjoined by the New Testament, or has on its side the suffrages of the highest order of Christian moralists? But, to appeal to facts, we will take at random any religious man, and ask him the plain question, Do you tell the truth simply because you are afraid of being punished if you tell a lie? The consciousness of every enlightened Christian, however orthodox, revolts from the supposition. People who are in the habit of telling the truth do so because they feel that they *ought*. It is an ultimate conviction, to which undoubtedly Christianity lends additional sanctions, but by no means chiefly in the way of intimidation. Christian morality rests neither on threats nor fear, as many a village theologian, far from learned in ethical theories, will tell us, by appealing to the experienced effect of "Law and terrors." The truth is, the exclusively terrorist theory of morals is one which nineteen theologians out of twenty would reject with horror, and yet it is this theory which, following the traditions of a less enlightened and less religious age, we allow to be enforced in the name of Christianity in our courts of justice. In the case before us, would Mrs. Maden, had she been allowed to give evidence, have told the truth? Our only reply is that we are afraid she *did* tell the truth, at considerable cost to herself. When asked whether she held the obnoxious sentiments imputed to her, she knew well what would be the result of saying yes. Yet she did say yes, and incurred a defeat, the loss of her property and the expenses of the suit, as the punishment for telling the truth. According to the theory which sanctions the putting such questions, she might have evaded them with the utmost ease. One word would have been sufficient—no instead of yes—and she would have won her pianoforte. Why did she not say it? Being an infidel, what was there to hinder her? But, though an infidel, she struck to the truth to her own hurt. Could a Christian have done more? We commend this case to the religious newspapers. They are pre-eminently qualified to deal with it. Other journalists can do so only at the risk of having their orthodoxy suspected, whereas their reputation secures them from revengeful taunt. It is also pre-eminently their business. Any injustice which is perpetrated in the name of Christianity, or on its behalf, recoils upon religion itself. It is a misfortune when public sympathy comes by accident to be enlisted on the side of erroneous opinions, and it is by no means desirable to give an opportunity for saying that it needs now-a-days as much virtue to be an infidel as it took in pagan times to be a Christian.

THE CARDROSS CASE; OR, MR. M'MILLAN *VERSUS* THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—If you should be ready to take offence at my saying that you do not understand our "Cardross case," perhaps your anger may be mollified when you learn that there are a number of ourselves in the same predicament. Nothing can be more singular than the variety of views that prevails on this much-controverted topic; and yet, after all, the question, in my estimation, lies within limits figuratively represented by the favourite "nutshell." I see that, like many others, you have been somewhat taken in by Dr. Candlish's very simple—and, apparently, very reasonable—proposition; that the Free Church wishes nothing but to be entitled to say "who shall and who shall not be members and office-bearers in her communion." This, however, is *not* the question between her and Mr. M'Millan. The question is whether, in determining who are and who are not to be members of her communion, the Free Church courts are, or are not, to regulate their procedure according to those forms which the Church herself has laid down, and her members and office-bearers have accepted. Mr. M'Millan's whole case against her rests upon the presumption that she has violated her own rules, and very many people think that one of the reasons why the Free Church has exhibited so much reluctance to submit her pretensions to the scrutiny of the Court of Session is that she is conscious that she has departed from what is understood to be the practice in all Presbyterian Church courts, and in these of the Free Church among others. In this point of view, it is very singular that there has scarcely ever been any attempt made by the Free Church party to vindicate the procedure they pursued in Mr. M'Millan's case. They have always fought shy of this, and it is undoubted that no other Presbyterian body in Scotland would have ventured to deal with an offending member as the Free Church courts have done in this instance. This much, however, is beyond question—that all that Mr. M'Millan and the Law Courts demand of the Free Church is that she shall produce the terms of the contract between her and her members,—the constitution of the Church,—in order that it may be seen whether she has acted according to her own rules or otherwise; and the pleading of the Church, *until lately*, has been that the Law Courts had nothing to do with her forms, that she was mistress of her own procedure, and that, as a matter of course, if she had injured any of her members in their civil interests by her irregularity, they had no legal redress. The point, you will see, therefore, is not whether the Church had the right to say who should or should not belong to her communion, but whether, in determining thus, she had a right to depart from, or abide by, her own laws and forms without being subject to any responsibility. This is the freedom she fights for, and I trust that, knowing this, you may not be found among her advocates.

Of late, however, a change has come over the councils of the Church. She has now come the length of admitting that the Law Courts may review her sentences, and may, if they think proper, award damages to those who have suffered in their civil interests by her procedure; but then, continues she, they must not infringe upon our spiritual privileges; they must not speak of reducing or annulling our sentences in a Law Court. We cannot permit the Judicatories to repone Mr. M'Millan in his church at Cardross. This is all they profess to ask now, although up to a late period the whole case was imperilled upon the position, that the Law Courts could not give damages at all. The objection taken now to the proposal to reduce or annul the sentence of the Spiritual Courts is really quite groundless. It has been declared by the judges that it is neither in their power, nor is it their desire, to repone Mr. M'Millan, and his advocates at the bar have said the same thing over and over again. The Reduction is a mere legal form to get over the objection that might be taken by the Free Church, that Mr. M'Millan could not be awarded damages, while the sentence in consequence of which the damages was sustained remained in force. The reduction is a mere legal technical form, and the Free Church no more fears that Mr. M'Millan will be reposed in his church than it fears that the Pope of Rome will be installed in the vacant pulpit. The sentence will remain in all its spiritual effects, it is only as it touches civil interests that it is sought to be reduced; and indeed the case cannot go before a jury, by whom ultimately the amount of damages will have to be assessed, while the sentence which caused all the damage remains valid. It is really, therefore, little better than puerile in the Free Church to take the objection, after she has, at least through some of her leading members, although not with the formal sanction of the body, abandoned the position which she originally took up, and upon which all her pleadings were for some time conducted—viz., that the Law Courts could not entertain the question of damages at all.

Yours, &c.,

SCOTUS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am sorry you should say anything about the Cardross Case without knowing all the procedure in it. The judgment of a Church or any society of any kind is good enough upon anything, office-bearers or opinions, if come to by the proper parties and in the proper way, as provided by the Church or Society's Constitution, be the same written or consuetudinary. That is agreed to by every person. But the Free Church says that the Courts can't inquire whether the proceedings against M'Millan were conducted according to the Constitution of the Free Church—because they were the proceedings of a Church and spiritual. Any society may just say the same thing, for spiritual is a mere word to conjure by; and when so used has none of its natural meanings as an English term, nor any of the senses in which it is used in our version of the Bible.

It is a pure mistake, too, to say as you do, that Established Churches are a whit different from Voluntary Churches in respect of jurisdiction. State Churches may have their constitutions defined by statute, but *quoad* ministers, or members, who may join them or not, as they please, their jurisdiction has merely a conventional or pastoral creation, as in Voluntary Churches.

To say that every Church, speaking by the majority of its members, as in Independent Churches, or by its clergy diluted with a few laymen, as among the Presbyterians, or solely by its clergy, as in the Episcopal Church, is sole arbitress of its belonging, is not necessarily true. A Church could be constituted with a system of life membership, as in some other societies, from which, unless there was a power of exclusion reserved or implied in some functionaries, such life members could not be ejected. It all depends upon the Constitution, and of this, when applied to, the Courts must become and be the final arbiters with reference to that society—anybody who is dissatisfied with their decision being at liberty to go elsewhere and form a society or church with some provision in the Constitution that will prevent the recurrence of the evil they felt in their old connection.

You may, and Dr. Candlish certainly would, say such societies could not be Churches; but so has Dr. Candlish said, more or less openly, from the earliest time I ever heard of him. His is the only true Church, and his present outrageous claim to override law and commonsense is founded on that papistical notion, and is nothing but pure Popery. Dissenting Churches have never had to complain of their treatment by the Courts, either on your side of the border or ours, just because their spiritual pride (and *spiritual* is better so applied than by the defenders *in re* M'Millan) never was so rampant as to lead to such pleas being raised as the Free Church has now set up. The same spirit led the clerical leaders of the Free Church to call Voluntaries Atheists, and to subscribe for litigation against Dissenting Churches in former days; and that it now dictates a speaking evil of judicial dignities should not, I think, make sober-suited Christian free men have more sympathy with it.

You English Voluntaries have said too much, all along, in approbation of the Free Church, because it seceded from an Establishment and raised a deal of money; but neither in the secession nor the raising of money was there any recognition of your principles, but always an express disavowal of them. Voluntary principles are, it is true, progressing among the laity; but of the clerical leaders, of the first generation especially, there is no hope, and they should just be left to flounder on with their High-Churchism till it works its own extinction.

A SCOTCH CONGREGATIONALIST.

THE DISTRESS IN COVENTRY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Knowing that many of my personal friends and others, who have not contributed to the general fund being raised for the distressed ribbon-weavers, read your paper, I respectfully ask you to allow me to appeal to them through your columns for money and clothing,—male and female, boys' and girls', which to the owners has become useless, or can easily be spared—for my own congregation, as supplementary to what is being done from the fund above referred to, and for which the recipients are very grateful. Many a heart has been made glad, and the blessing of them who were ready to perish is upon the heads of the benefactors. But, large as the amount is, it does not wholly meet the condition of the people. Trade has been bad so long that there is no possibility of replacing worn-out clothes, or redeeming those that have been pledged, but by charity. Female under-clothing for adults and children, boys' jackets and trousers, would be most serviceable, especially the former. Any small sums made payable to me at the Atherstone post-office, or any parcel directed for me at Nuneaton Station, will be most thankfully received, and shall be duly acknowledged.

Believe me, sincerely yours,

THOMAS HALL.

Hartshill, Atherstone, Warwickshire,
Jan. 14, 1861.

P.S. My chief object in this appeal is to help the pious—the modest—the respectable of former days—those who shrink from revealing the depths of their deep poverty only to their minister or his wife.

A WINTER ASCENT OF HELVELLYN.—A correspondent of the *Times* sends an account of an ascent of the Westmoreland mountains made with a friend on the 6th inst. over the snow. He says:—

The snow was in a bad state for walking. Its surface was a frozen crust, but not firm enough to bear us, and at each step we sank a foot or so, while the crust unpleasantly rubbed our shins as we dragged our legs after us. Of course, the guide proved right about the weather. Soon the storm ceased, and as the heavens cleared, hill after hill rose in pure whiteness into the sunlight, and the glorious beauty of the scene fully repaid our labours. We had now crossed the table land, and were again ascending, still through thick snow. Every now and then we came to bits which required great care, as a slip might have occasioned a roll of a hundred feet or so down the slope. But as a rule the snow gave way, when fatigue was involved, but no danger. From time to time we flung ourselves down, hot and exhausted, and crunched the frozen rind as a child does a sweetmeat.

This sort of work continued for more than an hour, when the ascent became steeper and the snow more thin. With a long look at the view, which became grander every moment, up we went again, the guide always leading. The ascent was easy now, although steep. It lay over stones which, though loose in summer, were now icebound, and afforded firm footing for each step. Soon we were on the ridge of the Helvellyn range. The mountains of the Patterdale side were opened to us. Catchedicam and the precipices of Striding and Swirrel Edge, with the sullen tarn at their feet, lay near us, and, although the summit itself was enveloped in a slight mist, yet we knew we were close to it. We were both much fagged with the snow work, but, with a last effort, did the final hill in fine style, and with a cheer flung ourselves at the foot of the little cairn that marks the summit.

Fortunately the mist which had clung so tenaciously to the top had just yielded to the midday sun, and the view was perfect. Even old Scawfell, who hitherto had obstinately retained his misty nightcap, displayed unto us the white majesty of his snowy head—a fit boundary of the prospect. Skiddaw, the Solway, and Scotch hills, Morecambe Bay, all bathed in golden sunshine, lakes and tarns in profusion; snowy hills all scattered around us; Ingleborough in the far distance,—all these lay outspread before us in the clear bright winter air. As we gazed on this vast wintry prospect, its immaculate whiteness only varied by the brown rock of a few crags too steep for the snow to rest upon, and here and there a dark fir clump, we could hardly realise the fact that we had seen it clad in all the gradations of colour which heather, moss, and lichened rock afford in the sunny warmth of a July day. Such a sight we had never beheld before, and it was a thing to be remembered through life.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The French Emperor definitely refuses to withdraw his troops from Syria at the close of the six months of occupation.

We read in the *New Prussian Gazette* of the 12th:—"We learn from a good source that the *corps d'occcupation* in Syria will be increased by a portion of the French troops returning from China. In spite of the efforts of England it is not at all probable that the French army will leave Syria in the month of March."

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree convoking the Senate and the Corps Législatif for the 4th of February.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a comparative table of the revenue derived from indirect taxes, which shows a decrease in 1860, as compared with 1859, of twenty-one millions of francs.

The *Moniteur* official journal also says:—"The report that a change would take place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is without any foundation. The Emperor never thought of depriving himself of the enlightened and devoted concurrence of M. Thouvenel."

Count de Persigny, since his return to the Ministry of the Interior, has given orders that all foreign newspapers, without exception, shall have free circulation throughout the French Empire. Some German papers, remarkable for their systematic attacks against the Imperial Government, were confiscated by Count de Persigny's predecessor as a measure of general security. These papers are to have the benefit of the new regulation.

It is said that M. Emile Ollivier, instead of founding a journal of his own, is about to associate himself with the experienced M. Nefftzer, who has obtained permission to start a paper to be called the *Temps*. M. Proudhon will, perhaps, join the *rédaction*. Liberty being the order of the day, M. Louis Veuillot, who in reality was personally put down when the *Univers* was suppressed, thinks the time come for him to wield the pen again in support of the Pope. It is not thought that M. de Persigny will object.

We learn from Paris that Mr. W. S. Lindsay has had an interview with the Emperor of the French upon the important subject of the navigation laws of France as regards the admission of English vessels. Mr. Lindsay demonstrated that the shipping of France is not sufficient to carry on her commerce; that she pays large sums every year to promote her shipping without avail; and that the present differential duties are wholly unproductive of revenue. It is stated that the Emperor was greatly struck by the effect of the facts submitted to his notice by Mr. Lindsay, and there is every reason to hope that some gradual modification in the present system adopted in the navigation laws of France may be the result.

Mgr. the Bishop of Nismes has published a letter addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction and of Worship in reference to the submission of episcopal pastorals in ordinary circulation to the ordinary stamp laws. The bishop's letter is intended as a reply to the circular of the Minister, and it protests against the application of the law as humiliating to the episcopacy.

The *Patrie* and the *Pays* assert that the pamphlet "Rome et les Evêques" is the work of a private individual, and has no official origin.

ITALY.

GAETA.—SPEEDY WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

A despatch from Naples, dated Sunday, says:—"The French fleet will leave Gaeta on the 19th inst., the armistice having been accepted by Francis II."

The following are despatches from Gaeta:—

GAETA, Jan. 5 (*vid* Marseilles).—A shell thrown by the Sardinians has penetrated into the room above that of the King. The Ministers insist on their Majesties taking up their quarters in one of the casemates. The shells have also reached the Central Hospital. The wounded will be removed to Terracina. Some more Neapolitan howitzers have been placed in position.

GAETA, Jan. 8 (*vid* Marseilles).—Since Saturday last the fire of the besiegers has been terrible. After the departure of the Calabrian deputation another arrived from Naples to confer with the King.

A despatch from Rome of the 14th was as follows: "King Francis II. has, in deference to the Emperor Napoleon, accepted, without any reserve, the proposals of France with reference to the armistice. General Cialdini has replied that he must refer the matter to his sovereign; but he has refused to suspend the siege works during the armistice."

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"It is generally believed that in the event of the French fleet leaving Gaeta it would cruise for some time in the Adriatic."

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The following telegrams have been received during the week:—

NAPLES, Jan. 8 (*via* Marseilles).—A riotous assemblage has been dispersed, and numbers of the rioters, including several Muratists, have been arrested. Nearly all the troops forming the garrison of Naples have been sent into the provinces. A formidable demonstration against La Farina has taken place at Palermo. La Farina had ordered the arrest of Crispi. The National Guard opposed the execution of this order, and compelled the Lieutenancy Council to resign.

NAPLES, Jan. 9.—Another unimportant reactionary movement was attempted yesterday, but was speedily suppressed, and some lazzaroni made prisoners, by the National Guard. An armistice of ten days has been concluded with the besieged at Gaeta. The nomination of Prince Carignan as Governor of Naples is very popular. People are actively engaged in the electoral nominations. A pacific popular demonstration at Palermo determined Signor La Farina to tender his resignation. Tranquillity was re-established. The reactionary movement in the Abruzzi has no importance.

NAPLES, Jan. 10.—The popular demonstration which was announced for to-day has not taken place. It is expected that the Council of Lieutenancy will tender its resignation. A decree has been published granting pensions to the poor priests.

NAPLES, Jan. 12.—The new Councillors of Lieutenancy have been well received in Sicily, and tranquillity is re-established in the island. Prince Carignan, on his arrival at Naples, was saluted by the English fleet.

NAPLES, Jan. 12.—Francis II. has accepted the armistice. Prince Carignan has arrived here, and has been enthusiastically received by the people. The Council of Lieutenancy have tendered their resignation to Farini. The proclamation of the King has produced an excellent effect.

NAPLES, Jan. 12.—A proclamation of King Victor Emmanuel to the inhabitants of the Neapolitan provinces has been published. The King says:—"The affairs of the State compel me to separate myself from you. A domestic affliction has caused the retirement of Farini. Prince Carignan will govern the Neapolitan provinces in my name. Show that you always fervently desire the unity of Italy."

The decree which appoints Prince Eugène of Carignan to the post of Lieutenant-General of Naples confers much more extensive powers upon him than he had at Florence.

GARIBALDI.

The *Nationalités* publishes the two following letters, addressed by Garibaldi to M. Belazzi:—

Caprera, Dec. 29.

Dear Bellazzi,—For particular reasons I cannot accept any candidature for deputyship. I desire this to be known, in order that the trouble of proceeding to a second election may be avoided.

G. GARIBALDI.

Caprera, Dec. 29.

Dear Bellazzi,—I desire that concord should be manifested between all the Italian comites to aid in the success of the great deliverance. Thus Victor Emmanuel, with a million of Italian soldiers, may in the spring exact that which is wanting in Italy. In the sacred path which we follow, I desire that all indication of party should disappear. Our antagonists are a party; they wish for an Italy made to their taste with the help of strangers, and without our participation. We are the nation; we wish no other chief but Victor Emmanuel, and exclude none who have the same desire. Therefore, above all, we must energetically preach concord as the first of our requirements.

Yours, &c.,

G. GARIBALDI.

The following is a letter from Garibaldi to the Association of Genoese Workmen, in reply to an address requesting him to accept the honorary presidency of that body:—

Brothers,—You have my affection, and will have it all my life; I do not doubt of yours. To be beloved by you is a thing which surpasses all human recompense—the sole ambition of my whole existence, devoted as that has been to Italy. I gratefully accept the title you wish to confer on me; I shall bear it with pride in your ranks on the day—a day which is at hand—when Italy shall summon us all to break the last links of her chains.

Entirely yours,

Caprera, Dec. 30. G. GARIBALDI.

The *Pungolo* states that General Turr left Genoa for Caprera in a Government steamer, and that he was charged by the King, with whom he had a long and confidential interview in Turin, with a conciliatory message for Garibaldi.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Turin speaks positively of the intentions of Garibaldi to recommence the war in the spring:—

By the beginning of March, or even the middle of February, Garibaldi must needs take the field. He is too desperately committed to his own spontaneous engagements not to find a prolonged sojourn at Caprera no less disgraceful than it would prove irksome to him. The most generous among his followers look upon their home as mere winter quarters, which they may be summoned to leave on the first twitter of the returning swallow. I know some of them to whom the strongest inducements have been held out to take service in the regular army, with liberal promises to secure them the ranks they have so bravely won at Calatafimi or on the Volturno, but who stubbornly spurn the most tempting offers, to preserve their full freedom to answer their beloved chieftain's confidently expected call. The tidings of Garibaldi's embarking at Caprera will be the signal for a general rush to arms. The late Dictator of the Two Sicilies undoubtedly will, two months hence, find himself at the head of twice the force which he had mustered under his banner as he entered Naples; and this time, neither the weapons, nor the ammunition, nor the sinews of war will fall short of his need, as they did on his first landing at Marsala.

A Turin letter in the *Indépendance* affirms that the French fleet, on leaving Gaeta, will go to cruise in the Adriatic, "in order to relieve the Italian fleet of the painful duty of acting against Garibaldi, in case he should persist in making an expedition against Venetia."

M. Valerio, Royal Commissioner in the Marches, has, like his late colleague in Umbria, issued a decree suppressing all religious corporations and monastic establishments, only excepting the Sisters of Charity, the Lazarist missionaries, the Scolopian Fathers (or fraternity of pious schools, the great adversaries of the Jesuits), the *Fate-Bene-Fratelli* (or "Do good, Brethren," a charitable fraternity), and the Camaldulensian monks of Monte Catrio, in the territory of Serra Sant' Abondio, both out of respect for the memory of Dante Aldighieri, who stayed there some time, and because the monks of that convent have constantly testified their reverence for the great poet, while at the same time, in the wild region they inhabit, they cultivate letters and science, and practise hospitality.

Signor Rattazzi's organ, the *Monarchia Nazionale* declares that, should an extra-parliamentary party make its appearance, it would join Count Cavour to give battle to it, in order to save the constitution, and defend the throne of Victor Emmanuel. Such a declaration is by no means a superfluous one.

Farini has been appointed Secretary of the private cabinet of the King.

The *Giornale del Popolo* states that at Naples an attempt had just been made on the life of Signor Scialoia, Minister of Finance. The assassin missed his aim, Signor Scialoia receiving only a slight scratch.

A letter from Naples, of the 7th, says:—"The remnant of the British Legion sail to-night in the Ettore Fieramosca, a Sardinian war steamer, for Genoa, and are to be sent home from thence across the Mont Cenis."

The reports that General Fanti had resigned and that the political committees were enrolling volunteers are both unfounded.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Pope has despatched provisions to Gaeta. The reported revision of the concordat with Austria has been denied. Monsgr. Merode remains in office. The Sardinians have passed through the province of Rieta on their march against the insurgents of the Abruzzi.

The *Cattolico* of Genoa publishes the text of the Latin diploma by which the Roman Senate confers the dignity of a Roman noble on General Lamoricière and his descendants.

A letter from Rome in the *Nazione* of Florence asserts that the Pope has sold the Campanan gallery to the British Museum; and that this fact accounts for the abundance of money of which the Pontifical treasury has lately been boasting.

AUSTRIA.

Count George Apponyi has been appointed Judex Curiæ for Hungary, in the place of Count Czirakys.

The Hungarian Comitat, as it is called, met on Thursday, at Arad, for the purpose of electing public officers. Its programme included the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1848, no taxes or levies unauthorised by the Diet of Hungary, no authority except its own, an early convocation of the Diet, and a restoration of Hungary in all other respects to its ancient rights and national position.

According to a telegram received from Pesth, dated the 8th inst., the Government resolved, on the 7th inst., to adopt a provisionary electoral law for Hungary, on the basis of the 5th Article of the law of 1848. The same telegram states that the Hungarian Diet will assemble on the 2nd April.

The *Bund* of the 15th inst., in the following passage, revives the rumours of the abdication of the Emperor of Austria:—

It is confidently affirmed that Francis Joseph, disgusted at the turn affairs are taking at Vienna, has decided to send his two children for safety to their mother, in Madeira. This act is regarded as preliminary to an abdication of the throne. It is said that Francis Joseph now sees the necessity of giving up Venetia, but finding this cession incompatible with his honour, sees no other way out of his difficulty but abdicating, and leaving it to his successor to make the painful sacrifice.

The Emperor has caused to be proclaimed an amnesty for Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and Sclavonia, on account of such penal acts as have merely aimed at a change in the system of Government as established before the 20th October, 1860, or which were in any way connected with such a purpose. The Ministers are ordered to put this Imperial ordinance into immediate execution. On this announcement the *Times* correspondent remarks that he is of opinion that it does not apply to those persons who in 1849 publicly declared that the dynasty of Hapsburg-Lorraine had forfeited its claim to the Hungarian Crown:—

Official language in Austria is generally somewhat vague, but the words "the tendency of which solely was to bring about a change in the system followed by Government up to the 20th of October," would seem to apply exclusively to those persons who during the last few years have agitated in the last-mentioned provinces with a view to the restoration of the former state of things. It is, however, possible that I may have misunderstood his Majesty's intentions.

The same writer says:—"It is very evident that Count Rechberg is resolved to make as few concessions as possible to the inhabitants of the German and Slavic provinces of the empire; but it is strange the Emperor does not remark that the half measures of his narrow-minded Minister but serve to increase the excitement and discontent of the nation. Count Rechberg looks very careworn, and when, a few days ago, he tendered his resignation, it was on the plea of ill-health."

PRUSSIA.

ROYAL AMNESTY.

The official journal contains a royal decree, proclaiming an amnesty for all such persons as have been found guilty of high treason, treason against the country, offences against his Majesty, or crimes and offences constituting an abuse of the rights of citizens; and for those persons who have been con-

victed according to civil law for resisting the authorities of the State, or for disturbing public order. Permission to return freely is granted to those who, by taking to flight, have evaded judicial inquiry and legal judgment, and in the event of their being afterwards condemned, the Minister of Justice is to make proposals for their pardon. The King himself will decide in the cases of those who have been condemned by military tribunals, provided they implore pardon.

On the 9th inst. Prince Murat, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the Count of Flanders, were received by the King, who has conferred on Prince Murat the grand cordon of the order of the Eagle.

The Berlin Chambers were opened on Monday. His Majesty in his speech lamented the death of the late King. The King then made mention of the new organisation of the army, which he said had become necessary, the defence and integrity of the German territory being his first duty. His Majesty said that negotiations were imminent between France and the Zollverein in reference to their mutual commercial relations. His Majesty continued thus: –

The relations between the Great Powers have become still more friendly by the personal meeting, which have taken place between the sovereigns. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the steps taken by Germany for the settlement of the question of the Constitution of the German Duchies, placed under Danish rule, have remained without any result. Prussia, as well as the rest of Germany, recognise it as a national duty to finally bring about the proper solution of this question.

The King energetically stated that it was his intention to remain faithful to the principles of Government which he imposed on himself on assuming the regency, as he found in those principles a safe guarantee against the revolutionary spirit spread abroad in Europe."

The *Preussische Wochenblatt* of Berlin has an article complaining of the menacing supremacy of France. According to this journal France desires nothing more ardently than to gain the Rhenish provinces, and the existence of a United Italy is not incompatible with the interests of France, the latter being a maritime power of the first rank. Italy (adds this journal) is a kingdom by the grace of France, and must obey the impulses given her at Paris. France seeks to draw profit for herself from the chaos which will result from the attempt of Sardinia to annex the province of Venetia.

To a deputation from Posen the King said the other day, "I wish for constitutional liberty, but I do not wish to be driven. All liberty requires limits, and without them would be misused. I thank the city of Posen for the loyal sentiments they have expressed, and I expect to see them carried out in deeds."

DENMARK.

A Royal decree establishes for Schleswig a distinction between confirmation and religious examination. The language to be used at the confirmation is optional. A Ministerial ordinance allows the education of children at home to be conducted without any compulsion with respect to the use of the Danish language.

The Copenhagen *Dagbladet* publishes a warlike article, in which it recommends to Government the immediate formation of armaments, and the removal of the ammunition and war material from Rendsburg and Holstein. It concludes by asserting that Denmark can only secure her natural allies by a courageous attitude.

RUSSIA.

A correspondent of *Le Nord* states that the practical execution of the measure for the emancipation of the serfs will probably be adjourned to the autumn.

TURKEY.

Hungarian and Polish Garibaldian volunteers are arriving in Pera on their way to the Danubian Principalities. Generals Mieroslawski and Turr (?) were expected there. The news from Servia reports increasing disquiet in that Principality. The success of the loan is still doubted.

A Viennese journal affirms, from a source which it pronounces reliable, that the Porte had recalled Omar Pasha from exile, and appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the army which is to be concentrated on the Danube.

UNITED STATES.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The Persia has brought advices from New York to the 2nd inst. New-year's-day was kept in the usual manner in New York, and in consequence the Persia brings no journals of her date of sailing.

Mr. Floyd, the Secretary of War, tendered his resignation on the 29th ult., which was accepted by the President. In reference to this event the *New York Times* says:—

It seems that the movement of Major Anderson in evacuating Fort Moultrie and occupying Fort Sumpter, was directly contrary to the spirit of assurance given by Secretary Floyd, with the President's consent, to the authorities of South Carolina, that no change should be made in the disposition of the Government forces in the fortifications in Charleston harbour until the State commissioners could arrive in Washington, and have a hearing. As soon as the action of Major Anderson became known, the commissioners called upon Secretary Floyd for explanations. Mr. Floyd disavowed the act, but the commissioners would not be satisfied with anything short of the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumpter. This, it appears, Secretary Floyd was willing to agree to, and he accordingly asked the permission of the President to issue the necessary order. The Cabinet had a very long discussion on the subject; but finally the weight of the Cabinet being against complying with the demand of the commissioners, Secretary Floyd felt himself called upon to resign.

It further appears that it was believed all the Southern members of the Federal Cabinet had resigned.

Mr. Crittenden's compromise would have been been accepted by the United States Senate Committee of thirty-three, on the 2nd inst. That scheme proposes the prohibition of slavery in the territory north of thirty degrees thirty-six minutes, and protecting it south of that latitude; the admission of new States, with or without slavery, as their Constitutions shall provide; to prohibit the abolition of slavery by Congress in the States; to prohibit its abolition in the district of Columbia as long as it exist either in Virginia or Maryland; to permit the transportation of slaves in any of the States by land or water; to provide for the payment of fugitive slaves, when rescued; to repeal one obnoxious feature of the Fugitive Slave Law—the inequality of the fee to the commissioner; and also to ask the repeal of all the Personal Liberty Bills in the Northern States. When these suggestions were first offered in Congress, Mr. Hale, on the Republican side, said that he wanted time to consider them, and wished to know whether they would be acceptable to the cotton States.

It was reported at Washington that General Scott had been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, but there appeared to be little foundation for the statement.

The 31st of December was the most exciting day experienced in Washington since the opening of the present session of the Congress. In the Senate galleries a great crowd was gathered, the attraction being a speech by Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, which he intimated in advance would be a secession speech. After some preliminary business, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, chairman of the special committee of thirteen on the state of the Union, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and asked that the journal of their proceedings be printed. Mr. Douglas intimated a desire to speak upon the subject, but postponed his remarks until the 2nd inst. Mr. Crittenden's joint resolution was made the special order for the same day. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was objected to, and laid over, requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate relative to the condition of the arms in the national armouries, &c. The special order—territorial business—was then postponed, and Mr. Benjamin proceeded to make his expected secession speech, which he closed with a declaration that the South could never be subjugated. A scene of indescribable confusion thereupon ensued in the galleries, which were finally cleared by the sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Baker, of Oregon, obtained the floor for a rejoinder, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

The House of Representatives had also an exciting session. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, and it was referred to a Select Committee, on the abstraction of the Bonds. Several resolutions were offered, having for their object an inquiry into the condition of the forts and arsenals, but, being objected to, they were laid over under the rules. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, offered a resolution declaring that any attempt to preserve the Union by force would be impracticable, and demanded the previous question, which was ordered. After considerable objection to the vote being taken, and a somewhat excited discussion, the resolution was tabled 98 to 55. The committee on military affairs was then instructed to inquire into the manner in which the arms had been distributed during the year 1860, the condition of the forts, arsenals, &c.; and whether the fortifications were suitably garrisoned. Messrs. Davis and Holman, of Indiana, each presented resolutions relative to the recent action of the South Carolina convention, but the House adjourned before any action on them was taken.

In the House Select Committee on the state of the Union, "An Enabling Act" for the territory of New Mexico was proposed by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, and will be adopted, which allows, by express provision, the establishment of the institution of slavery, provided the people desire it.

It is said to have been ascertained with certainty that a majority of the Republican members of Congress are ready to guarantee the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bills. If the South is indisposed to meet the concession proposed, the Republicans contend that it can only be through a determination to reject all compromise.

The people of Charleston continued their belligerent demonstrations. The arsenal, containing thousands of stands of arms belonging to the Government, had been formally taken possession of by the State troops, and the muskets appropriated to their use. According to telegraphic accounts, Charleston at the present time must present a very warlike appearance—the place is filled with soldiers, and more are arriving every day. Volunteers from other States are being accepted by the Governor. A telegram states that the labourers employed by Major Anderson at Fort Sumpter having refused to work were dismissed. The South Carolina mob on the 29th captured a United States' revenue cutter in Charleston harbour, the officer in command resigning just beforehand. Lieutenant Foster, commanding the slaver Bonita, which was carried into Charleston, took the captain before a State judge by writ of *habeas corpus*, but the judge remanded to prisoner to his custody, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction; on his way to the Bonita with the prisoner he was taken by force from his custody. Strong fortifications were to be thrown up to defend the harbour from the federal vessels.

In the South Carolina "sovereign" convention on the 29th a communication was received from the collector of the port, giving information that all the officers of the customs had entered the service of the State, and that he had commenced receiving duties and transacting the other business of his office in accordance with the ordinance lately passed by the convention. A resolution that the collectors of the State be authorised to receive the bills of any bank in the State was discussed, until a communication was received from the governor relative to Charleston harbour, when the convention went into secret session. Subsequently the resolution was passed, with an amendment providing that no bills should be received the par value of which is below that of the bills of South Carolina. On the 31st the convention remained in secret session the whole of the day.

The State loan of 80,000*l.* proposed in South Carolina is alleged to have been parcelled out among the wealthiest inhabitants, none of them being able to refuse to take it except under pain of being considered disaffected. "It will," it is observed, "be a forced loan, as thoroughly as was ever any loan during the French Revolution. The truth is, the secession movement is in the hands of the mob, and the planters, merchants, and other men of substance are powerless against them."

The failure of the Government to obtain on Treasury notes the trifling loan of 5,000,000 dols. was the subject of much comment at New York.

The most important feature in the commercial advices by the Persia from New York consists in the fact of a rise of nearly two per cent. having taken place in the rate of exchange for mercantile bills.

The *New York Tribune* publishes a despatch from Washington respecting the probability of a servile insurrection, which says:—

The following despatch, dated Macon, Georgia, Thursday, Dec. 27, reached a Georgian gentleman here last night;—"Rumours of a rising among the slaves in the south-western part of the States prevail here. It is impossible to say with certainty whether an insurrection has really taken place or is only threatened. The greatest care is taken to keep the matter secret, but most exaggerated supports are whispered aloud in this town to-day. There is certainly much excitement among the negroes everywhere, and the occasional rumour of fighting at Charleston makes them restless and very dangerous. I am told that some planters are hastily getting all things ready to send their wives and young children to the North."

MEXICO.

The news of Miramon, the felonious President of Mexico, having gained a sudden success over the army by which he was "surrounded" in the capital, can scarcely excite surprise. It now appears that he has captured three generals, 1,200 men, and twelve cannon, and it may therefore be presumed that the prospect of the Liberals being able to get possession of the city is again indefinitely postponed. On the ultimate result of the struggle the circumstance can have no influence, since by his recent robbery Miramon has rendered it impossible that the party he represents can ever regain acknowledged sway. It is his fate to remain shut up in the interior of the country, because if he were able for a moment to recover one of the ports, he would then come within reach of retribution.

Meanwhile, the American journals are beginning to speculate as to the manner in which the position of Mexico may be turned to account in the present disunion crisis. Leading members of the Republican party, it is said, are already beginning to look forward to the acquisition or annexation of Mexico as a ready means of at once indemnifying the North for the partial loss of Southern trade, "and of marring the schemes of slavery propagandists, which are one great incentive to disunion." "We happen to know," says the *New York Times*, "that this idea of acquiring Mexico, first under the form of a protectorate, but eventually as a component part of the Confederacy, is no merely casual suggestion, but has been seriously and favourably considered by leading minds, which will exercise an important influence upon the in-coming Administration."

INDIA.

The Volunteers in India are estimated at 2,000.

The Viceroy held a durbar at Patna on the 28th November. His lordship was to be at Benares on the 6th inst.

The excitement caused by Sir Charles Wood's donation of half a million out of the Indian revenues to the grandson of Tippoo Sultan (says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*) still continues. It pervades all ranks and classes. At a moment when we are all trying to reduce expenditure, when we pay 4 per cent. towards an income-tax which is calculated to bring in the first year only about one million, it is felt as most galling that 2 per cent. of our savings should be allowed to go to fill the pockets of a wealthy personage who has absolutely no claim whatever on the British Government. Lord Canning has, it is stated, remonstrated most strongly on this misappropriation of the public money.

CHINA.

The following telegram, received at the Foreign-office, contains the gist of the last mail's intelligence :—

"News from Hong Kong to November 29. The Treaty has, with the Emperor's consent, been posted over the walls of Pekin, and reads by crowds of natives, astonished at the Imperial condescension. The whole army has left Pekin, and, excepting 1,500 waiting at Hosiwu, reached Tientsin by the 17th. Ceremonial visits had been exchanged at the Imperial Palace between Prince Kung and English and French Ambassadors. Mr. Bruce was introduced to Prince Kung by Lord Elgin on the 8th. On the 9th Lord Elgin and Mr. Bruce left Pekin, accompanied by Staff, for Tientsin. Mr. Adkins is the sole remaining British official at Pekin, and will make preparations for Mr. Bruce's residence there. Mr. Bruce will winter at Tientsin. Count Ignatief is established at Pekin for the winter. Many of the troops which left Taku Forts on the 19th had already reached Hong Kong. General Napier arrived on the 27th. The Chesapeake, with Admiral Hope, daily expected."

We subjoin some additional items of interest :—

The winter has regularly set in, the thermometer sinking to 22 deg. at night. Lord Elgin will leave about the 19th. The Russian Minister leaves at the same time, going overland to St. Petersburg.

The Treaty has been signed by the Emperor, and is being printed in Chinese, for distribution over the empire. The way of printing it is very peculiar. It is first written on thin paper, which is pasted on a board about four feet square, then all the paper and a film of the board are cut away, leaving the letters standing in a low bas-relief; then two tables, the size of the board, are placed about a foot apart; on one is the paper to be printed on, eight feet by four; half of it is heavily weighted to prevent its moving; the other half is doubled over on the first; the board is fixed on the second table, two men stand oppo-ite each other, wet the type with Indian ink, and then, taking each a corner of a sheet of paper, stretch it from the first table over the type, and let it fall upon them, rub the sheet over with a rather hard flat brush, and it receives the impression; the sheet is then lifted by the corners again, and let fall between the two tables.

The French left on the 1st, to embark for Cochin China and Madagascar. I have heard it is intended these troops are never to return to France, the expense being too great, but they will be expended at the two above-named places. Before they left the French Roman Catholic missionary bishops were presented to Prince Kung with great pomp.

On the 2nd the English troops which were encamped and quartered in the villages about three miles from Pekin were concentrated round the gate we hold, it being thought they were too much scattered with an army of 30,000 Tartars so close to them. This army is the Emperor's guard, and when he made it known that he intended to retreat with it thirty miles to the west of the city his council addressed a memorial to him, which was found in the Summer Palace, stating "that they all had the profoundest reverence for the skill which prompted such a measure, but to their weak minds it occurred it would be better if he left the city to march eastward, and assist San-ko-lin-sin; they also begged to remind him of the important and significant fact that every one of his august ancestors who had taken the same step had never returned at all, or were brought back as prisoners." He went, however, and these troops are entrenched between him and Pekin.

Mr. Bruce will take up his residence at Pekin in the spring.

The following are particulars of the distribution of the British forces lately engaged in the North :—

Her Majesty's 67th Regiment, 31st, and 60th Rifles, two batteries and a half of artillery, one company of Sappers, Fane's regiment of irregular cavalry, and a battalion of the Military Train remain at Tientsin and Taku, under command of Brigadier Staveley; and two native regiments and half a battery of European artillery are to garrison Shanghai, where Sir John Michell will hold command of all the troops in the North of China. Her Majesty's 44th Regiment has arrived at Hong Kong, and will remain in garrison. The Provisional Battalion will be broken up. Her Majesty's 99th Regiment will relieve the 87th at Canton, which latter regiment will go home.

Chusan will be given up. The French will leave about 3,000 men at Tientsin, and the rest of the force will be distributed principally between Shanghai and

From Shanghai we learn that the rebels were again appearing in the neighbourhood of that place, and at Ningpo, causing much apprehension on the part of the Chinese. From the same city we learn that the Yang-tse is infested by pirates, and that another gunboat had been despatched for their destruction. The lugger Chance had just been brought into port, having been fallen in with by H.M.S. Pioneer, after the whole of her cargo had been plundered, and half her crew killed.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The official despatches of Lord Elgin, Mr Bruce, and others, to Lord John Russell, have arrived. The Emperor's edict directing the treaty to be published throughout the empire, gives great satisfaction to Lord Elgin. His lordship also writes in a most favourable tone of Prince Kung; and the good sense and conciliatory spirit of the Prince's communications to the British Envoy amply justify confidence in his friendly intentions. Mr. Bruce has written a despatch to Lord John Russell giving an account of a private interview which he had held with Prince Kung. Mr. Bruce volunteered a good deal of advice to the Prince, including a recommendation that a Chinese Ambassador should be sent to England. The fact of this suggestion having been made appears to constitute the sole ground for the statement that an ambassador would be appointed. Mr. Bruce also says that he took advantage of that interview to press strongly on the Prince's consideration the fact that the presence of the Allied troops alone preserved Shanghai from falling into the hands of the rebels, and the impossibility of our occupation being prolonged indefinitely, and urged upon him the necessity of immediate steps being taken to restore the Imperial Government in the province, representing to him that he was misled in supposing that our interest would lead us to hold Shanghai for the Imperialists, if the province and the principal marts in it remained in the hands of the rebels. Mr. Bruce added :—

I pointed out to him the anomalous position in which I was placed in upholding the authority of a Government which pursued a hostile and defiant course of policy towards us, against the insurgents, whose professions and declarations, at all events, were couched in a friendly spirit. I hinted that the best means of counteracting these impressions, which could not fail to act unfavourably on opinion in England, would be to send an ambassador as a pledge of the intention of the Chinese to conduct their foreign relations in a different spirit.

One sentence in a brief letter which Mr. Adkins, the interpreter, who has been left at Pekin to make arrangements for Mr. Bruce's reception, presents the Chinese people in a very favourable aspect. "The disposition of the people," says Mr. Adkins, "seems to be friendly enough, and in my rides and walks about the city I am as free from molestation now as I should have been while the allied forces were before the city."

JAPAN.

A Hong Kong letter says :—"Admiral Jones, with a large squadron, we hear, is shortly to visit Japan, and it is likely the presence of such a force will be beneficial, as matters in that part of the world have not been going on so satisfactorily as could be desired. It is the intention of Admiral Page also to visit Japan with a French squadron.

NEW ZEALAND.

DEFEAT OF THE NATIVES.

Last week's telegram from Marseilles was to the following effect :—

"Intelligence from New Zealand announces that a desperate engagement was fought at Mahoetahi on the 6th of November, resulting in the complete defeat of the natives, and the death of their head chief."

The details now received do not bear out this explanation of the affair. The *Times'* Melbourne correspondent writes on November 25th :—

There has been an engagement with the first party of the Waikatos at a place called Mahoetahi, about three miles to the south-west of the Waitara, and the natives have been completely beaten, with considerable slaughter. The natives left at least thirty-three dead behind them, and their loss is computed at upwards of seventy killed and wounded. The loss of the troops and volunteers is four killed and eighteen wounded. This victory, with capture of three pahs at Kaihihi (of which I am now able to describe the true character), imparts a more favourable aspect to the war.

About the 14th of October General Pratt was turned back from pursuing his success at Kaihihi by certain information that large bodies of Waikatos were on their march to Waitara. As usual, the accounts were very conflicting as to their numbers. Early in the present month it was ascertained that a considerable body of Waikatos had made their appearance on the south side of the Waitara. On the 5th of November a slight skirmish took place between a working party of soldiers and the rebels; the latter were driven off with loss, and the troops had two wounded. On the morning of the 6th of November 400 rank and file, with one 24lb. howitzer, left the camp at Waitara, under the command of Colonel Mould, R.E., and Major Nelson, with orders to join General Pratt at Mahoetahi, whither he had directed his march with a body of troops from New Plymouth. It appears to have been determined to occupy Mahoetahi on the Bell Block as a permanent military post, and it was for that purpose that the force now marched thither. The New Plymouth division consisted of 600 men. It was not until the attack had made some progress that the Waitara division arrived. On approaching the pah, a line of skirmishers was thrown out, and advanced in this order until within 300 yards of Mahoetahi, when it was found to be occupied by the rebels, who at once opened their fire, which was speedily returned, the line briskly advancing. The supports were now ordered up, and some shells were thrown into the pah. This lasted but a few minutes, for the 65th and Volunteers cheered and advanced to the pah. Upon observing this the natives rushed out, and entered a thick scrubby gully, from which they opened a heavy and galling fire. The guns were now brought into position, and a destructive cross fire with shell and canister did great execution. The natives showed great bravery, maintaining their position for an hour amid considerable slaughter around them. At length they gave way, retiring one or two at a time. It was at this moment that the Waitara division came up. Major Nelson at once brought his gun into position, and a few shells directed by Lieutenant M'Naughten, R.A., forced the rebels out in a mass. They now commenced a hasty flight, pursued by the main division, who shot down and bayonetted several on the south side of the river, the Waitara division attacking them on the north. The natives were completely routed, many of them throwing away their guns and ammunition in their flight. While the town division continued in pursuit, the Waitara party collected the dead and wounded. After the muster, Mahoetahi was occupied by a strong party of troops, as originally intended. With the Waitara stockade garrisoned by 580 men, it will form the outpost against the advancing Waikatos from the north, unless this salutary check should deter them from further hostilities. The remainder of the troops then returned to their respective quarters. The whole affair occupied one hour and a-half. The correspondent of a local paper, who was an eye-witness, speaks highly of General Pratt's coolness and apparent insensibility to danger. He was among the first in the pah, and in the thickest of the *mêlée*, and yet came off unhurt. Major Nelson's conduct is also highly spoken of. A large number of guns and a good deal of ammunition fell into the hands of the troops. Three chiefs, all of rank, were among the slain. This operates as a well-deserved punishment of the Waikatos for mixing in a quarrel with which they have no concern.

The correspondent then gives some details of prior events, and especially of the capture of three pahs, called Mataisio, Orongomaihangi, and Pukekakariki, on the small river Kaihihi, held by the hostile tribes, and situated eighteen miles south of New Plymouth. The point of the narrative is that Orongomaihangi was assailed in scientific form with sap and trenches. This disconcerted the natives, who had no previous experience of such warfare. They evacuated the pah, and the troops entered and destroyed it. "It was found to be strong, with rifle pits, covered ways, and every precaution to resist artillery, such as covering the roofs with thick coatings of green flax. The natives had also abundant stores of potatoes, and evidently calculated on keeping possession for some time; but they were quite unprepared for these slow but certain approaches under cover of trenches and parapets. The other two pahs were abandoned in succession. They also were entered and entirely destroyed."

High testimony is borne to the military services of Colonel Mould and Captain Paaley, who has returned to Melbourne severely wounded. An estimate is given of the forces at General Pratt's disposal, which, it is stated, does not exceed 1,800 effectives of all arms. An additional regiment (probably the 60th Rifles, from India,) was immediately expected.

The sum of what has been done is not to be measured by the two affairs above mentioned. The whole of the strongholds of the natives have been destroyed from Waitara to Kaihihi, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Their cultivations have been wasted, and they must begin to feel that they are playing a losing game.

General Pratt's despatch gives a brief description of the battle of Mahoetahi, and continues—"Among the killed are three very influential chiefs. The first, I am told, was the leading chief in the Maori King movement. The two others were powerful and leading men. There are also many other chiefs killed of minor importance."

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mail again brings news of a Ministerial crisis at Melbourne. The ever-resigning, ever-resuming Nicholson Ministry has at length resigned for what there is reason to believe is the last time. The Melbourne markets have greatly improved.

From Adelaide, South Australia, the advices reach to November 26. Trade continued to improve. There was a good demand for most articles of import, and business generally was considered healthy. Money was plentiful. The revenue returns for the quarter ending September 30, 1860, show a large deficiency. The harvest was greatly in excess of the average for the last three years. The clip of wool is reported heavy and of good quality. Ten thousand bales had been shipped.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The census just taken shows that the population of Madrid is about 300,000.

Teresita, the daughter of Garibaldi, is about to be married to M. Lucien Bianchi, a professor at Sienna.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—A letter from Vienna states that the last accounts from Madeira represent that a marked improvement had taken place in the health of the Empress of Austria, and that her Majesty, by the advice of her physicians, was making frequent excursions both on sea and land.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND THE LATE KING OF PRUSSIA.—At one o'clock on the morning of the 1st, the physician in attendance upon the King of Prussia deemed it to be his imperative duty to send a telegram to the Prince Regent at Berlin. This telegram arrived at the Prince Regent's palace about two o'clock, when his Royal Highness instantly forwarded a reply that he would come himself. Immediately afterwards a report of the contents of the Potsdam despatch was sent to all the princes of the Royal family then in Berlin, and "we state with pleasure," says the official journal of Berlin, "demonstrating as it does the kind womanly feelings of a scion of the Royal house of England, that the first who arrived at the palace of the Prince Regent was the Princess Frederick William, who hastened thither on foot, and through the darkness of the night, though the snow lay deep upon the ground, and the weather was piercing cold. The manner in which the Royal family arrived at Potsdam by special train has already been mentioned; but Prince Frederick Charles, finding himself too late for even the second train, drove to Potsdam in a sledge."

GARIBALDI AT CAPRERA.—Writing on the 7th the *Daily News* correspondent says :—

I was surprised a day or two since by a visit from Colonel Dowling on his return from Caprera, and the following report of his visit may possess some interest. Dowling, as you know, distinguished himself at St. Angelo. He left Caprera Dec. 21, after a visit of four days to Garibaldi, whom he left in excellent health, together with all the family, which comprises Basso, Fruscianti, Gasmaroli, Stagnetti, and Colonel Deideri and wife, as visitors. The general was, as usual, hard at work, spade and pick in hand, living by the "sweat of his brow," and received Dowling in his usual kind and affectionate manner, inquiring for Colonel Peard, Captain de Rohan, Colonel Dunne, and others, and desiring Dowling to remember him to them all affectionately. The general has got quite stout, but, nevertheless, retains his old habits of hard work, frugal living, and early rising, keeping all hands strictly to their work, though one or two of them would much rather be excused from the Cincinnatus-like work of

their chief, as is often evidenced by their grimaces, and the purposely awkward manner in which they grub away at mother earth for their food—a scene mightily enjoyed by the general. Colonel Dowling describes Caprera and the neighbourhood with enthusiastic admiration for its bold and purely natural beauties. The general seemed in the best health and spirits, and, while carefully avoiding politics, spoke exultingly of the hopes and prospects of Italy, alluding often to his countrymen, never to himself. On taking his leave, Colonel Dowling received from the general the following few lines, written on the moment:—

I see with regret, leaving for England, my friend and companion in arms, Colonel of Artillery Daniel Dowling, but hope in the coming spring to have him again near me to help in completing the redemption of my poor oppressed countrymen.

The general seems to be rather pestered with quantities of letters and books, and most extraordinary things of all descriptions, that are sent to him from all parts, not one tenth of which it is possible for him to read or even look at; and I think it would be doing him a kindness, the greatest of all, to leave him to the quiet enjoyment of what he loves—solitude and reflection. Caprera is very difficult of access, and even when one has arrived there, there is no spare accommodation, and only provision sufficient for the general's own family.

GLIMPSES OF PEKIN AND ITS POPULATION.

(From a letter in the *Times*.)

PRINCE KUNG AND LORD ELGIN.—The Emperor is about thirty miles away in the mountains, ready for a start into Tartary at a moment's notice. His brother, Prince Kung, said to be the most intelligent of the Imperial family, paid a friendly visit to Lord Elgin at the Embassy on the 3rd. He came in a sedan chair, and was accompanied by a host of every variety of the genus Mandarin on foot and horseback, their grades being known by the peacock's feather or different coloured balls on the crown of their caps; first comes the feather, then the red ball, then the blue, and, lowest of all, the white one. It struck me forcibly at the time that at least two-thirds of their number were more or less marked with the smallpox. Some, according to Chinese notions of male beauty, must be considered very handsome, for they were enormously fat; others were haggard, thin, sharp-featured, and waxen-looking, opium-smoking being written on their features. The Prince remained over two hours, and during the conversation after lunch said "that until our visit this year they did not know that India was merely a province of the British Empire; they formerly believed Great Britain to be a very small island, the population of which was so large that more than half were obliged to live in ships." He was received with great ceremony, the Royals and Dragoon Guards lining the entrance and courts of the Embassy, and the full band of the 67th played during his stay, with which he was much pleased; so were the Mandarins, for they listened to it like children. Lord Elgin returned his visit next day, and afterwards dined with the Russian Minister.

INTERIOR OF THE CITY.—After the treaty was signed permission was given for any one from the fleet, or the stations on the road, to visit Pekin, or, as it is correctly pronounced, "Pechin." Great numbers took advantage of the opportunity, and I dare say go back pleased with being able to say they have been here, but very disappointed with what they expected to see, for Pekin is, without any exception, the most contemptible city to a stranger I ever saw; it is built upon a perfectly level plain of mud, so that there is no drainage, the Peiho, into which it might be turned, being fourteen miles distant, and so sluggish in its current it would not carry what was thrown into it away. There are no latrines or any receptacles for filth, the public and crowded streets supplying all demands without regard to decency. Two or three of these are as broad as Regent or Oxford-street, but the majority of them are very narrow. In the broad ones a mud cartway runs up the centre with a ditch of stagnant stinking water on either side, then comes a deep pathway, on which itinerant venders of everything, more particularly of old clothes, mended shoes, travelling "old curiosity shops," and the man who has "killed his pig," and brings it to market, erect their stalls, or spread their wares on the ground. Here you may have your dinner from a portable cooking shop, selecting your luxuries from puppy dogs, cats, or other suspicious-looking things which no one but a Chinaman has any name for in the larder vocabulary. Here the barber with his shop on his shoulder stops, makes room for himself, tinkles a little bell, and soon has several heads to shave and tails to replait. Here is a blind fellow playing a full band of instruments, consisting of cymbals, flutes, fiddles, bells, and drums, all together, with his arms and legs; a little further on you come upon two or three boys yelling forth Chinese songs like our own folk at home, and selling little books of them, no doubt, at "three yards a penny."

THE FILTH OF PEKIN.—The shops on either side the street are only one storey high, and, amid all the mud and filth, are made as gaudy as gilt and the primitive colours can make them. They have no windows, the only light being given by the door, which in windy weather is closed by a curtain of matting to keep out the dust, which, by the way, is very peculiar. Outside the city it is common brown mud, but inside the walls the ground is black like powdered coal, and on hot, windy days blows about in clouds. The day the treaty was signed the whole of the Embassy, and those who accompanied Lord Elgin to see the ceremony, were like so many sweeps.

THE POPULATION OF PEKIN.—Pekin is not nearly so large or so densely populated as we have always been led to believe. It has little or no suburbs, and, judging from a ride through both the Tartar and Chinese portions, I should say it was not much larger than Manchester or Glasgow. The inhabitants certainly pack very closely, but then the houses are only one storey, and every one has some pretensions to a garden behind it. The grounds of the Winter Palace and the beautiful park round the Temple of Heaven are each several square miles in extent, while the different yamuns, or houses, of the numerous nobles and Mandarins take up acres upon acres each, so that the ground occupied by the general population is comparatively small, and I should estimate the latter as little more, perhaps, than that of Glasgow. The Winter Palace no one has been allowed to see, and the only two other redeeming points about Pekin which save it from being contemptible to a stranger are its walls and the Temple of Heaven.

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN is a magnificent structure, situated in the centre of the Chinese city, and surrounded by a walled park as large as Hampton Court and Bushy Parks together, and very like them, too, with its avenues of old trees crossing in all directions: one leads directly from the entrance-gate for about a mile to the foot of an inclined plane, which takes you to a terrace hidden by the trees until you are upon it. It is about half a mile in length, seven paces wide, and about twenty feet high, and paved with slabs of white marble. On reaching the top, on your right stands the Temple of the Earth, a beautiful building in itself, but completely eclipsed by that of Heaven on the left. For some reason or other the doors were closed, and we were obliged to content ourselves with only walking round the Earthly building, but a good-natured priest opened the gateway of that of Heaven for us. You enter its portals of beautifully-sculptured marble, and come into a large inclosure, in the middle of which is a raised platform, approached all round by steps. From this the temple, or pagoda, rises in all its beauty. It is about 150 feet high, and has three steps of roofs, exquisitely proportioned to its size. Inside it forms one octagonal room about 60 feet in diameter, containing the altar and chairs of State for the Emperor and his family, no one else being supposed to worship here. The walls inside are composed of brilliant blue and green enamel and gold; eight very graceful pillars, carved in bas-relief, support the first roof, and the whole is lighted by windows, which are scarcely seen from the floor. The outside is encased in blue and green enamel tiles, and is a perfect picture of quiet and repose. There is no joss or figure inside the temple, but in some houses round its enclosure there are a great many. The Emperor visits this temple once a year, especially to plough and sow grain, to show he still retains the simplicity of life of his ancestors. He is very lame, having nearly lost the use of both legs; in all his apartments at the Summer Palace pairs of crutches were found.

THE EMPEROR'S SUMMER PALACE.—The summer palace is about seven miles north of Pekin, situated in grounds many miles in extent, laid out with artificial lakes and canals, crossed by fantastic bridges of the old willow pattern, mounds on which pagodas and Lama temples are built, and the whole beautifully wooded. It must, indeed, have been a lovely place in its pride; but now nothing remains but the bare walls and blackened timbers of forty-two palaces that were burnt. It has been estimated that the amount of property pillaged and destroyed exceeds 6,000,000*l.* sterling. Every soldier who was present is replete with loot. On entering the Emperor's particular residence no one knew what to take; silver was thrown away to take up gold, and gold to take up jewelled watches and gems; china and enamelled vases (the manufacture of which is lost), of priceless value, were broken because too bulky to carry away. Rooms and rooms full of costly silks, bronzes, jade-stone ornaments, and the presents received by the Emperors, every article being labelled with the name of the donor, were ruthlessly looted and destroyed. Much more has been buried beneath the ruins, however, than was carried away. The Emperor's wash-stand, basin, and ewer of gold, studded with stones, were sold for 2,000*l.* by the captor. Lord Amherst's watch was sold by a French soldier for 20 dollars; it was worth 200*l.* Many men have 30lbs. or 40lbs. of pure gold in their possession, and others have pearls and precious stones of unknown value. 400 eunuchs were found in the palace, and it is worth noticing that all the ladies of the Court must have had natural-sized feet, all the slippers found in their rooms being large; not a single cramped-footed shoe was seen.

REPEAL OF THE HOP-DUTY.—A public meeting of hop-planters and landowners was held at Battle on Tuesday. Lord Harry Vane, M.P., who presided, stated that the hop-duty combined the maximum of mischief with the minimum of revenue; and Mr. Frewen said last year's collection entailed the services of a large staff of officials, so that after all the duty only produced 60,000*l.* Lord Pevensey, Mr. D. Barclay, and Mr. Beresford Hope, all urged the necessity of united and vigorous action in the coming session. The meeting was composed of members of all parties, and confessions were made all round that there was no such person as "a Protectionist" in existence now. Mr. Hope recommended the adoption of the tactics of Manchester in carrying free trade, to carry the repeal of the hop-duty. They are to show a "bold front," and not be content with waiting in the ante-chambers of the Treasury, memorial in hand.

THE WEATHER.

The severe frost continued in London till Friday, when a partial thaw set in. Saturday was a mild drizzling day. On Sunday there was a considerable fall of snow, but at night the frost returned, though not so severely as before. The Thames from Westminster-bridge down to the Pool at high water on Thursday was completely blocked up by vast masses of ice. Being obstructed by the abutments of Westminster-bridge, they became connected together, and thus completely covered the river with one vast sheet, the tide flowing under it. Of course an entire stop was put to all navigation either above or below bridge. On Saturday, at Hungerford steamboat-pier, the ice flakes running on with the tide, struck a heavily-laden coal barge that had been placed there on the port side, capsizing her, and she went to the bottom, snapping the chains of the pier dummy and dragging it after. There the wreck lies with the water up to the top of the money-taker's box, and "This way for penny boats" is now only a depth-line for the tide. A steam-tug was sent for below bridge to assist in "skewing" the ends of the sunken pier out of the way, but she was too weak in power to be of any service. The poles and framework of the new railway-bridge have been severely tested, but as far as appearances indicate, the damage occasioned must have been very trifling, the piles for the new piers being well guarded by long floating beams of timber of the strongest kind.

During the last week the London parks have presented an extraordinary spectacle. The ice on the Serpentine was from seven to eleven inches in thickness; and its surface and the surrounding roads and paths had all the appearance of a fair. Great pyrotechnic displays took place in the evening. There were skating and skittle matches, dancing, &c. No further fatal accident has occurred; but several persons have been severely injured by falls. In St. James's-park two boys were immersed, but were promptly extricated. The Royal Humane Society have had an unusual demand made upon their resources. They have been obliged to employ an extra force of icemen in the different parks, and the night duty which they are called upon to perform, especially at the Serpentine, requires frequent reliefs. Notwithstanding the extraordinary inclemency of the season, some half-dozen members of the London Bathing Club do not flinch from the performance of their ablutions regularly every morning in the Serpentine. All they have to do is to borrow a hatchet from the Humane Society, and cut away as much of the ice as will furnish them with a bath.

Despite the thaw which set in on Saturday night, and continued during a portion of Sunday, large numbers of persons visited the Serpentine on Sunday, for the purpose of skating—an amusement which, under the circumstances, was as foolish as it was dangerous. A large number of the proprietors of the tents upon the ice seemed on Saturday night to become quite panic-stricken on account of the thaw, and several tents were struck. About ten o'clock on the evening of Saturday one of the refreshment booths took fire, and was quickly enveloped in flames, and but for the Humane Society's icemen the fire would have communicated with others.

A few lines will indicate the coldness of the season throughout the country last week. In Kent, the weather was more severe than has been experienced by "the oldest inhabitant." At Chatham, on Tuesday, the thermometer marked 6 deg. below zero. In the Eastern counties, the thaw was checked by the renewal of frost, so that the fields are now covered with ice several inches in thickness. The state of the atmosphere at Norwich was the same, but with an additional fall of snow, which accumulated to the depth of eight feet. In Newcastle, the frost was accompanied by a dense fog; the weather was colder than on Christmas-day, which was thought there to be the coldest day experienced for thirty-five years. In Northumberland, roads were impassable, unless in places where the road has been cut, and "sidings" made so as to allow a passing cart to make way. In Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, rivers and canals were all frozen. At Harewood-bridge, five rats were found frozen in, in attempting to cross the river there, it is supposed. Ice in the Trent was of great thickness; at Butterwick, on the borders of Lincolnshire, pieces of five feet in thickness had been seen. The Severn is still frozen up above Worcester and all navigation stopped, and a most remarkable spectacle has been presented nightly during the week on the Worcester Race-course. On Thursday night a gentle thaw set in at Liverpool, which continued throughout the night and during the whole of Friday. The ice on the canals has been fifteen inches thick. At Leeds and the neighbourhood, on Friday, the frost, which for about three weeks had been very severe, gave way to a gentle thaw, which commenced early in the morning and continued throughout the day. But the frost returned. All the rivers are completely blocked, and trade at the ports of Maldon, Colchester, Ipswich, Woodbridge and other places, is almost suspended, the owne of vessels preferring to lie at anchor rather than ru any risks even where a passage has been for ced through the ice. The consequence has been a ver considerable advance in the price of sea-borne coal, thereby adding another evil to the already m ult plied sufferings of the poor. At Bristol, a day o two ago, some twenty skaters had a hot suppe served upon the ice, followed by toasts and speeches which, however, were prematurely interrupted by new and heavy fall of snow. St. Anne's Chu Stanley, took fire on Monday week, and the were to a great extent put out by buckets of snow A fair skater at Bath got immersed and wa

by her crinoline. "The other day, at Gallowbury, in Kirkmahoe parish," says a Dumfries paper, "eight geese were discovered fairly frozen into a sheet of water." In the neighbourhood of Barnsley several of the coal-mines have been partially at a stand, owing to the shafts being coated with ice, and the drawing-ropes frozen to the drums. Lightning has accompanied the frost, and on Wednesday last, at St. Stephen's, by St. Austell, a wood-rick was set on fire by the electric fluid. The Scotch papers state that a large quantity of potatoes has been destroyed; frost has penetrated the pits and storehouses. Sledges have made their appearance in considerable numbers, both in town and country. An old man has been buried in the snow on the road between Moretonhampstead and Dunsford. His donkey and cart returned home without him, and persons were at once despatched to search the snow, which was very deep. About two miles from Moretonhampstead they found the poor old man buried in the snow, dead, lying on his face and hands.

The *Manchester Examiner* reports the snowing-up of a large party of men at Eskdet. The works of the Rosedale Railway, now in course of formation, have been entirely suspended, and the labourers reduced to great distress. Forty of these men were driven from the works to seek shelter at the Eskdet Huts, on the bleak moors, where it appears they were snowed-up and could not escape. Their continued absence caused a search party to be sent off over the stormy moors, and by dint of labour a passage was made to the huts, when, on the door being forced, the whole of the men were found in a very exhausted condition. They had been prisoners two days and nights, and had eaten their last provisions and used the last fuel.

The following state of the thermometer at the Durham Observatory for the first nine days of 1861, may (says the *Durham Advertiser*) be relied upon as correct:—

	Lowest.	Highest.
January 1	31·3	35·1
" 2	29·6	34·7
" 3	27·9	36·0
" 4	8·9	26·8
" 5	11·1	32·7
" 6	22·1	32·9
" 7	21·9	33·1
" 8	5·3	23·4
" 9	19·2	32·6

The Wear is of course still frozen, and hundreds of skaters and sliders daily enjoy themselves on its surface—the fact is, that too many of the working classes have little else to do.

The severe frost has had peculiar effects with railways. On Thursday night a terrific explosion of gas took place at the Colney Hatch station on the Great Northern line, which blew the roof off the station and nearly killed one of the guards on a train then waiting at the station. The accident was attributed to the action of the frost on the iron pipes.—A somewhat remarkable accident has occurred at the Chatham station, which illustrates in a similar manner the astonishing effects the present severe frost is stated to have upon metals. A few nights since, Kelcey, one of the signal-men employed at the station, was in the act of moving the powerful iron lever which works the distance signal at the entrance to the tunnel, when, on his attempting to lift the bar, the lever snapped completely in two, as the signal-man described it, like a tobacco-pipe. The bar was of wrought iron, and no less than two-and-a-half inches in thickness. The point at which the fracture occurred shows the iron to be of good quality and without indications of flaw.—Two accidents have occurred on the Eastern Counties line, but happily unaccompanied with serious results.—On the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, just as a train had got through the very long tunnel about two miles from East Retford, a tire from one of the carriages in which there were many passengers came off, and breaking through the floor, flew right up to the roof of the carriage. Fortunately in its descent no person was seriously injured. The wheel, however, coming off altogether shortly afterwards, the carriage was much broken up before the train could be brought to a stand, and one man received a cut above the eye.—The evidence at the inquest on the Shrewsbury and Hereford accident shows that it was primarily occasioned by the breaking of a tire owing to the frost. Mr. James Fenton, the engineer to the Low Moor Ironworks, deposed: "I am certain that up to the moment of the fracture it was perfectly sound, and there was nothing to indicate that it might not run a considerable period with perfect safety."

The demand for coal is at present extraordinarily active, and as all the canals are frozen, the traffic has been turned on to the railways.

Postscript.

Wednesday, January 16, 1861.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH FLEET FROM GAETA.

TURIN, Jan. 15 (Morning).

The *Opinione* publishes a despatch announcing that a part of the French fleet left Gaeta on the 14th inst., and that hostilities had been suspended on both sides.

GAETA, Jan. 11.

The firing has been suspended on both sides until the 19th inst. The belligerents are only allowed to repair damages.

VIENNA, Jan. 15.

The *Austrian Gazette* says:—"During the last few days Russia has repeatedly despatched notes to Paris declaring her determination not to acknowledge the blockade of Gaeta by sea under any circumstances."

In the political circles of Vienna it is said that King Francis II. has written a letter to the Emperor of Austria, in which he declares his firm resolve to continue the defence of Gaeta to the utmost.

ROME.

ROME, Jan. 13 (*via* Marseilles.)

The reactionary movement in the Marches has been suppressed, but it is on the increase in the Abruzzi, under the influence of Count Trapani. General Privera has been sent to cause a rising of the people in Calabria. Political manifestations continue to take place in the theatres in Rome. The Dowager Queen of Naples and the partisans of King Francis II. have been thrown into a state of great consternation at the news of the departure of the French fleet from Gaeta. The Pope is said to be much gratified with the results which will accrue to the Catholic Church from the success of the Allied armies in China, and also with the secession of the Bulgarians to Catholicism. The Papal Zouaves have left for the frontiers, but will be entirely unsupported.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 14.

According to news received from Rome to the 12th inst., popular Liberal manifestations had taken place in the Apollo Theatre.

MONTENEGRO.

CATTARO, Jan. 14.

There is a report current here that on the 9th inst., 2,000 Montenegrins made a sudden attack upon the town of Sputz, on the Albanian frontiers, and arrived as far as the gates of the fortress, where they were repulsed with great loss.

MALTA.

PARIS, Jan. 15 (Evening).

The *Patrie* says:—"It is reported that the garrisons of Malta and Corfu have been increased to their former strength, and that the English authorities intend organising militia at these places. It is also said that the English squadron in the Mediterranean is to be reinforced."

THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE CASE.

RE ANDERSON. HABEAS CORPUS.

In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday application was made, on the part of Mr. Chamerovzow, secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up Anderson, who was formerly a slave in America, in order that he might be discharged. The judges present were Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. Justice Hill, Mr. Justice Blackburn, and Mr. Justice Crompton. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr. Flood, supported the application.

This case has already attracted considerable attention. It will be remembered that Anderson was a slave in America, and in escaping he killed an American citizen, who endeavoured to arrest him. The American Government applied to that of Canada under the extradition treaty to give Anderson up, that he might be punished as a fugitive slave. He was arrested, and applied to the courts at Toronto for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was refused, and therefore the application was now made to this court. The learned counsel quoted a great number of authorities, extending as far back as 1347, to show that the prerogative of the Crown had from time to time been exerted in the manner in which he now proposed, and contended that the fact of courts at Canada having been established under the Royal Charter did not prevent this Court from issuing its writ of *habeas corpus* directed to that colony, as the Crown had there a concurrent jurisdiction with the colonial courts in matters of this kind; for if their lordships were to refuse to issue the writ he now applied for he would go to every other Court in Westminster Hall. Surely it could not be said that the Courts in Toronto, having dealt with this matter, debarred this Court from now interfering. It was undoubtedly the right of the Crown to see that none of its subjects should be improperly imprisoned, and it was shown on the affidavit that there was a British subject imprisoned under no legal warrant or authority whatever, untried and accused of any crime known to the English law.

The Lord Chief Justice said that they had considered this motion, and they thought the writ ought to issue, although they felt the inconvenience that might attach to such a course, and were fully sensible that it might be regarded as incompatible with the great liberty happily given to colonial courts and legislatures. But in extending that liberty, the Crown had not abrogated the rights of the Courts of Westminster to issue such writs as this: that right had been exercised from the earliest to the latest times, and nothing short of a distinct enactment by the legislature could prevent their issuing this writ.

THE WEATHER AND THE POOR.

The thermometer at the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house in Hyde-park during Monday night was as low as 27 deg., being only 1 deg. above what it was the previous night. Yesterday morning the glass indexed 30, that was at nine o'clock, and at noon the mercury had not shifted up or down, showing that there were still 2 degrees of frost, and last night, at eight o'clock, the thermometer pointed at 29, and was rapidly falling. The barometer yesterday marked 30 deg. 5 min., whilst the previous day it indexed 29 deg. 76 min. Another demonstration, similar in its nature to that of the previous day, took place on the Serpentine last night, the number of persons present being even greater than on the former occasions. The ice in the various other parks was also well attended. Numerous accidents from falling on the ice occurred, but in no case was the result of a very serious nature.

An appalling amount of destitution exists in the metropolis, and is likely to continue as long as the severe frost lasts. The police-courts continue to be literally besieged by applicants for relief, and no doubt there are innumerable other cases of distress which do not present themselves to the public eye at all. It is gratifying to find that public meetings are being held in various parishes, in order to provide means for alleviating the misery which prevails. At the Thames Police-court yesterday 900 poor men received 1s. each; 100, 6d. each; and 200 more 2s. and 2s. 9d. each. There were upwards of 100 poor women suffering under cold and hunger, who earnestly supplicated a little relief, and they were directed to attend this day (Wednesday) with letters of recommendation from persons known to the magistrate, and their cases would be attended to. Upwards of 100 men who did not arrive before the gates were shut, were also sent away empty-handed.

The Earl Granville, the Lord President of the Council, as Ministerial leader of the Government in the House of Lords, will give the customary Parliamentary dinner on the 4th of the ensuing month to a numerous circle of peers, supporters of the Ministry.

The Earl of Derby, as leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, will give a banquet on Monday, the 4th proximo, at his mansion, in St. James's-square, to a large circle of his political friends.

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND took place late on Monday night, at Lilleshall, his seat in Shropshire. His Grace had been confined to his room for some time by illness, but nothing serious was apprehended till a few days before his decease. His eldest son, George Granville William Leveson Gower, Marquis of Stafford (now Duke of Sutherland), has for the past nine years represented the county of Sutherland in Parliament on Liberal principles.

PEMBROKESHIRE ELECTION.—A vacancy in the representation of Pembrokeshire having been occasioned by the elevation of Lord Emlyn to the peerage, the nomination of candidates took place at Haverfordwest on Monday. There were two candidates, Colonel Owen, a supporter of the present Government, and Mr. Phillips, a Tory. The show of hands was in favour of the former. A good deal of local feeling has been excited by this contest.

MORE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday morning the Irish down mail train on the North-Western Railway came upon some platelayers near Rugby. The buffer struck one of the men and inflicted upon him such fearful injuries that his death must have been instantaneous. Another of the platelayers was also struck by the engine, and so severely injured that it is doubtful whether he will recover. There seems to be no blame attributable to the driver of the train, who on his arrival at Rugby was corroborated in his statement that he sounded the danger signal in sufficient time for the men to have got clear of the line. There was a very serious accident on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railway near the latter city, on Monday evening. It appears that the down train from Hull, due at Lincoln at 7.45 p.m., entering the Greetwell cutting a little after its time. On entering the Lincoln end the tire of the engine wheel came off, and the engine slipped off the rails, rushed over the other line of rails, and ran into the bank—at this place several feet high—and toppled over, the cleaner, a young man named Frederick Taylor, falling off, the lower part of his body being underneath the engine. The driver was pitched up on a hedge, his head being severely cut. The tender was also upset, but it laid in such a position as to form an arch, under which the stoker crept, by which means he escaped uninjured. Next to the tender, were three vans laden with fish, all of which were thrown over, the contents being strewn about in all directions. After the fish vans, were the passenger carriages, in the first of which were several passengers. On either side of the seat nearest the engine, two men were sitting, one of whom was Mr. Charles Clarke, wheelwright, of Horncastle; the son of this gentleman sat on the seat opposite. The passengers were first made aware that something was amiss on hearing a loud bump. Mr. Clarke at once jumped over the seat in front of him, and no sooner had he done so, than the middle of the end of the carriage was forced in with a terrific crash, Mr. Clarke, jun., having both his legs so severely injured, that they have been amputated; there is but little hope of his recovery. The father escaped with a few bruises. None of the other passengers were injured.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Owing to the continuance of severe weather, the arrivals of English grain up to this morning's market were wholly confined to parcels by land-carriage, and were to an unusually limited extened. Scarcely any business was transacted either in red or white qualities, and prices ruled next to nominal.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1861.

SUMMARY.

THE great frost continues with all its former severity, and without any apparent prospect of a break up. Cold weather so rigorous and protracted has rarely been known in this country. During the last week we have been living in a temperature nine degrees below that of the same period last year; and since the 15th of December, more than a month since, the mean temperature of each week has hardly exceeded the freezing point of water. In the metropolis the effects of the frost are appalling. Numerous trades are stopped both on land and water, adding thousands to the aggregate number of the destitute. The distress is too keen to be hidden away in courts and alleys. Bodies of unemployed workmen parade the streets, the police courts are daily blockaded by starving thousands, and magistrates and their officials have been turned into relieving officers. There are happily abundant signs that those who have a competency are liberal in relieving the destitute in this exigency, and that help to a greater extent would be forthcoming, but for the difficulty of finding suitable channels for the public bounty. Our Poor-law machinery is quite inadequate to such an emergency, and to a great extent has left the work of feeding the starving and clothing the naked to private liberality. But it is to be remembered that, in consequence of unequal assessment and varying circumstances, the rates fall with the greatest weight upon those parishes least able to afford it; and that, while the rich of the West End are lightly taxed, the East End shopkeepers are heavily mulcted to provide for their many poor neighbours.

The Registrar-General's weekly return relative to the public health has now become a document of peculiar interest. King Frost is mercilessly striking down his victims. In the week before last the deaths in the metropolis were 300 above the average. Last week 342 sunk beneath the severity of the weather—nearly 300 of those who died being from 40 to 66 years of age, while 92 were upwards of 80. Pulmonary complaints and bronchitis are the most fatal diseases of the season. The former last week carried off 227 over the average; the latter 164. It is to be feared that the severe weather will be as fatal to the very young as to the aged; although statistics are not yet forthcoming to verify our apprehension. To the poor this great frost is so serious a visitation that they deserve more than all the active sympathy that is shown to them. Hast thou, O constant reader, done all that is possible to deserve "the blessing of him who is ready to perish?"

The Cotton States of America, who are just now reckoning on English eagerness to covet their good will when they have become an independent confederacy, will be puzzled, if no indignant, at the universal interest felt on this side the Atlantic in the fate of the poor fugitive slave Anderson. From the Jupiter of Printing House-square down to the humblest penny paper there has been a unanimous expression of opinion that Anderson must not be given up. Happily there is no need to do violence to colonial or international law. In the discussion which preceded the passing of the Extradition Act, under which Anderson is claimed, our foremost statesmen—Lord Aberdeen, Sir R. Peel, and Lord Palmerston—repudiated the idea that fugitive slaves could be surrendered under its provisions. Indeed the 11th Article, which allows the treaty to expire at the option of either party, was expressly added to provide against such cases as that lately before the Canadian Courts. But the question is now removed from the colonial judicature to the Supreme Courts of Westminster. Yesterday the Anti-Slavery Society, through their secretary—with a promptitude that does them honour—applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up Anderson. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and the other judges considered this was a case in which the Court might and ought to exercise its exceptional right of overruling the colonial court, and ordered the writ to be issued to the Canadian authorities on the *primâ facie* allegation that there was a British subject imprisoned under no legal warrant or authority whatever, untried and not not accused of any crime known to British law. There can now be no doubt that Anderson will in the end be released by the solemn decision of our law courts, and equally little that the judgment will exert a wholesome moral influence upon the American people.

The intelligence that comes from the United States is curious and equivocal. There appears little doubt that the secession of the Slave States was pre-arranged with the connivance of the President, as the only means, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's success, of reimposing Southern supremacy on the Republic. Some of the latest items of news would seem to imply that the absolute secession of South Carolina is inevitable. Fort Moultrie has been taken possession of by the Charleston authorities, a United States' revenue cutter has been seized, the arsenal surrendered to the local troops, and fortifications thrown up. In all South Carolina the Union flag alone flies from the summit of Fort Sumpter, which has been retained by a subordinate officer in apparent opposition to the President's wishes. But it is at Washington, not at Charleston, that the next move will be made. We last week reported that every scheme of compromise before the Senate Committee had broken down. The subject has been re-considered, and it was expected that on the day when the Persia sailed that committee would agree to adopt Mr. Crittenden's compromise, the substance of which is given in another column. The main element of that plan is the concession of the right to form new Slave States, which abandons the principle sustained by the Republicans in their late victory. One Northern member, Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, has, indeed, already proposed to allow the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a *Slave* State. Congress may once more surrender the rights of the North into the hands of the South, but it remains to be seen whether the population of the Free States will ratify the ignominious compact.

The news from China is interesting and suggestive. The Treaty of Tientsin has been proclaimed at Pekin by the Imperial authorities, and there are signs that they intend to carry out its provisions in good faith. Lord Elgin has now completed his mission, and leaves behind him his brother, Mr. Bruce, as the chief representative of British authority. That gentleman's despatches have already revived the disquietude that his previous proceedings had excited. His language to Prince Kung, both in speaking of "the hostile and defiant course" of the Pekin Government, with whom peace had just been concluded, and in urging upon the Prince the necessity of immediate steps to reconquer the provinces held by the insurgents, savours of the insolent and cunning diplomatist, and is a virtual departure from that neutrality in the internal affairs of China which can alone avert fresh quarrels. Mr. Bruce says, truly enough, that Shanghai cannot be indefinitely occupied by the Allies. But the tone of his despatch implies that it will be surrendered by them to the Tartar Government, and that they have his best wishes, if not a claim on his assistance, for the extirpation of the Nankin dynasty. Mr. Bruce hints that the friendly professions of the insurgents may have some influence on public opinion in England, to counteract which it would be desirable to send a Chinese Ambassador to London. It would, no doubt, be desirable that the Imperial Government should take some steps for coming into direct contact with a Power with whom they have extensive relations; but if our representative in China is prepared to become a partisan, it will not be long before a British fleet will be required on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Have the Prussians exchanged King Stork for King Log? William I. is giving signs of energy to which his predecessor was a stranger; but in a wrong direction. His acts and speeches are not altogether satisfactory. His prompt reception of the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, his allusion to Southern affairs, and the tone of Berlin journals, imply unabated objection to the reconstitution of a united Italy, and to the cession of Venetia. The new King is increasing his army, upon which he lavishes superabundant praise, and indulges in very warlike language towards Denmark for its treatment of Schleswig Holstein. "Prussia, as well as the rest of Germany, he says, recognise it as a national duty to finally bring about the proper solution of this question." Is William I. about to play the part of Liberator to the nondescript population of these restless provinces of Denmark, and purchase Austrian acquiescence in his Northern policy, by ignoring the claims of Venetia to independence?

OUR PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

AT length, and not before they are urgently called for, steps are being taken to direct the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers to the enormous amount of Government expenditure, and to the necessity of contracting it within more reasonable limits. Our readers will find in another column a copy of a memorial to Lord Palmerston now in course of circulation for signature by members of Parliament, and already signed by a considerable number, expressing in temperate but unmistakeable terms a hope that the Estimates for the ensuing year will not be framed upon the same gigantic scale as was last year adopted by the Cabinet and sanctioned by the Legislature. What may have been the intentions of Ministers in relation to this point we have no means of knowing—but the few hints which have dropped from some of them during the Parliamentary recess invited the public to assume the improbability of retrenchment for some time to come, at least in the present outlay upon our defensive armaments. It is as well, therefore, that they should receive timely warning of the indisposition of many of their ordinary supporters to back them in a demand, continued at anything like the present rate, upon the pockets of the people. They are not yet committed. They have abundant time before the meeting of Parliament to come to a general decision in consonance with the reasonable desires and expectations of the public—and, provided that they are themselves agreed and in earnest, there can be no great difficulty in compelling the practical heads of the administrative departments to make their calculations of the present year's expenditure according to a much more moderate standard than has been recently abided by.

We are not, as a people, precisely where we were, even in our resources. We have scarcely felt the pinch yet of last year's extravagant taxation. We have not fully realised the distress which the last turn of the screw must occasion. Its extreme pressure upon our means is only beginning to tell practically upon them. But the sense of an increased weight of taxation comes at a most inopportune season. At the close of a most exceptional year, in which household expenses have been enhanced by high prices, and internal trade has been deranged by an unparalleled monotony of wet weather—in the middle of a bitter winter which is suspending all kinds of outdoor labour, and throwing myriads upon the poor-rates for temporary subsistence—with gold flowing out of the country to pay for the corn we have imported, and to meet a growing demand for it both upon the Continent and in the United States—with the Bank of England's rate of discount at 7 per cent., and a fair probability of its rising to a higher level—and with a gloomy, or, at any rate, a precarious outlook before us as to the future supply of cotton from America—even Her Majesty's Ministers must be sensible that we are hardly in a position to endure the strain of State taxation to the amount of seventy-two millions sterling. A highly-prosperous year, followed by a mild winter, might perhaps have prolonged the unaccountable apathy of the public in regard to our national expenditure. But, the year 1860 having been what it was, it will be scarcely safe to repeat the experiment of "exceptional" Estimates in 1861. The truth is, we cannot bear it. And it will be a turn of good fortune which we have more reason to desire than confidently to expect if, before the present year's Estimates are fairly under discussion, we are not struggling in the very vortex of a monetary crisis as disastrous as any that have preceded it.

Nor is our present gigantic expenditure rendered necessary, or even excusable, by the present aspect of foreign affairs. Our war with China has been brought to a close—and although, no doubt, we have a heavy reckoning to meet beyond what has been claimed as indemnity and what has already been voted on account, we are under no obligation of discharging the liability in excess in one payment—it may be fairly spread over the next five years. We have

some ground for hoping that "the little war" in New Zealand is by this time, if not actually extinguished, on the verge of extinction, and that it will furnish no plea for maintaining the strength of our army and navy at the existing high rate. The Secession movement in the United States of America, while it may well excite some anxiety as to our prospects of cotton supply, relieves us of all fear that political differences with us will be pushed to extremity by the Federal Government, and so far diminishes any supposed need of large defensive establishments on our part. We are on excellent terms with France, whose Emperor just now is far more intent upon expanding the commerce and developing the industrial energies of his people, than upon trying the strength of our new fortifications. If we follow out the principle of non-intervention elsewhere as we have done in Italy, there would seem to be no sufficient reason for anticipating that we shall be dragged, *nolens volens*, into an European war. We have seen one campaign fought out between Austria, on the one hand, and France and Italy, on the other, without discovering any occasion for active interference—and were a second struggle more likely than it is, we really cannot understand in what respect it would endanger either our interests or our honour. Russia is neither in the position nor in the humour to rush into conflict—and if Prussia and the minor German States fancy themselves threatened, they can meet every external danger by unity and liberty within their own frontiers, far more effectually than by any external help we could give them, even if so disposed. We are bound by Treaty engagements to protect Belgium if assailed—but who can pretend that there is any present probability of our being compelled to interpose on her behalf. So far, therefore, as our international relations are concerned, not a single plausible reason can be urged for continuing a war expenditure in a time of peace. Our interests are nowhere imperilled. Our relations with European Powers are nowhere endangered. Even the complications which may arise out of a renewal of the struggle between Austria and Italy are less likely to involve us, or, at any rate, would render our intervention less justifiable, than most of the continental strifes from which we have stood aloof, and in place of increasing, would rather diminish, the probability of being ourselves assailed in any of our legitimate interests.

We can foresee only two pleas available to her Majesty's Ministers for keeping up anything approaching the present rate of expenditure, neither of which, however, is tenable. The one is the expediency of completing the land defences which we have commenced—the other is the absolute necessity of again "reconstructing" our Navy by building a considerable fleet of iron-mailed ships. As to the first, we really see no reason that should oblige us to throw away good money after bad. If the armour-clad men-of-war turn out in accordance with expectation, of what use will it be to protect our dockyards and arsenals from sudden surprise landwards, when one of these iron monsters can dash with impunity past the most formidable seaward defences, and, in the course of a few hours, destroy all that we deem worth protecting? The danger, if ever there was one, is no longer to be apprehended from an invading army, but from naval assault—and the millions we are now burying in useless earthworks ought rather to be spent upon iron-clad frigates, if at all. If at all, we say, because it is plain that Great Britain and France are running an insane race of extravagance in the development of their naval force—a race that is exhausting the financial resources of both, without essentially altering, or being likely to alter, their relative naval strength, and that would be far more easily stopped by wise diplomacy, than by enormous estimates and efforts on either side of the Straits. But if this is too great an achievement for diplomacy to effect, or even to attempt, surely we may reasonably demand that whilst we are constructing a fleet of mailed vessels, we should suspend the multiplication of the wooden walls which cannot stand against them. We have enough of them on hand to answer all ocean purposes for three or four years to come—many more than we shall ever employ. If we must change the character of our naval means of defence, let us, at least, be thrifty in regard to those which are, in a great measure, likely to be superseded.

We trust the timely and well-expressed Memorial to which we have alluded will strengthen Mr. Gladstone's appeal to public good sense for a large retrenchment of expenditure. We are glad that the extravagance of our Civil Service Estimates has not been overlooked. We begin to hope that the day is not for off when constituencies will take up, in good earnest, a cry for economy. We have certainly been burning the candle at both ends with disgraceful recklessness. It is to be hoped we have seen the worst of this hot spending fit. We have yet to meet its heaviest penalties. But we think we discern a shade or two of improvement in the views of the public as regards this matter—and we are sanguine in our anticipation that among the reforms of next session, a reform in our Government Estimates is not altogether unlkely.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE last Australian mail brings us rather exciting tidings from New Zealand. On the 6th of November last, a severe encounter took place between the British forces and a powerful tribe called the Waikatos, at Mahoetahi, in which the natives suffered a defeat—the first they have sustained since the commencement of the war. The affair, however well calculated to raise the spirits and the hopes of the colonists, does not reflect any very brilliant glory on our arms. In the first place, our troops outnumbered the Waikatos by nearly two to one—there having been seven hundred of the former, and only four hundred of the latter in the engagement. In the next place, it would seem that the decisiveness of the victory was far more owing to the accident of a portion of these troops failing to effect a junction with another portion at the appointed time, and reaching the scene of action after the battle had begun, owing to which circumstance the natives were in the commencement emboldened to make an attack, and when hotly engaged with about an equal number to their own, found themselves suddenly between two fires, and were compelled to give way. In this, as in most battles, the principal slaughter was done during the flight—the Waikatos owning to a loss of eighty men, most of whom were killed, while our own loss amounted only to four killed and eighteen wounded. The bravery on both sides was unquestionable—but considering the superiority of our men in numbers and in warlike implements, the fact that the Waikatos held their ground for upwards of an hour indicates that we have to deal, in this instance, with no mean foe.

What bearing the result will have upon the war it is somewhat hazardous to conjecture. It is an ugly fact that this tribe of Waikatos are not the tribe with whom hostilities commenced, and who are under the command of Wirimu King. The Taranakis, although reported to be anxious for peace, are still unsubdued—and it is somewhat disheartening to find that another, and a very warlike tribe of the Maori population, has caught the contagion of rebellion. These Waikatos have no special grievance of which to complain, save the presence of an alien race in territories they once regarded as their own, and a natural apprehension of being ultimately pushed out of their possessions by the encroachments of the British colonists. Their appearance on the theatre of war seems to indicate a growing disaffection among the Maories to English rule—and, unless the defeat they have sustained serves to convince them of the hopelessness of continued resistance, we fear it is as likely to be followed by a general rising of the native tribes, as by submission to the behests of their white-faced victors.

Nevertheless, we entertain some hope that the necessity for further sanguinary encounters will be prudently staved off, and that the next mail may bring us more cheering intelligence than that of military triumph. The colonists themselves are anxiously desirous of a return to peace, and, as we have already intimated, the Taranakis, who began the war, are said to be not less so. The defeat of the Waikatos opens a favourable opportunity to the Government to propose terms of conciliation—and, inasmuch as new elections are about to take place, and a majority is likely to be returned to the House of Assembly adverse to the policy of the present Governor, he may deem it prudent to avert the coming storm, by bringing to as speedy and honourable a termination as possible, the hostilities which his own blunders were the chief causes of provoking. We are glad to observe that during the last Session, the House of Assembly wisely constructed machinery for governing the natives in future through the intervention of their own chiefs. They have authorised the appointment of a Native Council, the members of which are to be nominated by the Governor, and the information and advice tendered to him by which he is bound, in reference to all native interests, to take into consideration on his own responsibility. The measure is one well calculated to prevent further defection among the Maori tribes, and, coupled with the recent victory over the Waikatos, may be expected to operate powerfully in favour of peace. Possibly, moreover, the arrival of anticipated reinforcements, if it does not embolden the Governor to demand unreasonable terms, may render the natives more anxious to put an end to existing differences. On the whole, we are inclined to take the brighter view of our prospects in New Zealand, and, for the sake of the Maories as well as for that of our colonists and ourselves, we earnestly trust that prudent counsels will gain the ascendancy. These "little wars" are a disgrace to British rule—and we at home bear the penalty of them, as, indeed, we deserve to do, in increased taxation.

AN OPPORTUNE MOVEMENT.

LORD Palmerston has again, and in a more decided manner, lent his high influence in support of the movement for improving the dwellings of the labouring classes. The meeting held at Romsey, and presided over by the Premier, will, we trust, become a model for many similar gatherings. On that occasion it was resolved to form a company under the Limited Liability Act to purchase existing cottages and build new ones, with a view to increase the comfortable abodes for the poorer classes. The proposed plan of operations was explained by the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, who has thrown his official influence into "one of the best schemes for promoting the welfare of the labouring classes of the country." Mr. Cowper, whose speech showed a thorough mastery of the subject in all its aspects, remarked truly enough that there is no way in which the wealthy classes of this country can better spend money than by improving the dwellings of the poor. The right hon. gentleman, however, does not urge that the work should be undertaken solely from benevolent motives. Capital invested in this direction would, as he says, yield a fair interest, besides effecting a vast amount of good; and this statement is supported by an array of decisive facts.

We hope the movement now commenced at Romsey, under the auspices of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cowper, will be followed up in all parts of the country, especially in our large towns. During the coming session, Parliament is to be asked to sanction the construction of new railways with an aggregate capital of no less than seven million. Imagine this large sum, or one half of it, raised by means of joint-stock companies to build new dwelling-houses, and buy up and renovate old tenements, with a view to provide decent and comfortable homes for the working classes! There is, probably, room for such an expenditure, and for the separate action of a dozen companies, in the metropolis alone. Capitalists might thus make a safe investment of their money, employers of labour would gain in the better service of their workpeople, the public could look for diminished poor-rates, and a new and promising field would be open to the labours of the City Missionary and Bible-woman. Unhealthy and uncomfortable dwellings are, as Mr. Cowper says, "the cause by which one of the greatest curses of our country, viz., drunkenness, is promoted and encouraged. It is the discomfort of a man's home which induces him to withdraw from it whenever he can, and resort to the public-house for comfort which he cannot get in his own house. It is by this accidental circumstance that he is led into a habit of drinking, which he would probably have abstained from if he had had a more comfortable home. Then, again, there is nothing that more conduces to the morality of a family than having a decent dwelling-place. It is one of God's ordinances that the family relationship shall be the means of preserving the members of the family from temptation and evil, and anything calculated to make the home uncomfortable and diminish the ties of family could not be too much deprecated."

The need for such a movement as that commenced at Romsey ought to be felt with tenfold force in London, where the accomodation for the poor decreases while the population increases; and if but a little of the money that is now lost in questionable foreign speculations, and sunk in mines and railways that never pay a dividend, were diverted to this object, incalculable benefits would, without making any pecuniary sacrifices, be conferred upon the industrial classes, who in this instance cannot help themselves.

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

A meeting, convened by private circular, and attended by nearly all the landed proprietors of the district, was held in the Town-hall of Romsey on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of improving the dwellings of the labouring classes. Lord Palmerston presided, and briefly introduced the subject.

The Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., was the principal speaker. He enlarged upon the social importance of providing comfortable abodes for the working classes who had no means of building their own houses. The evils of overcrowding generally happened in connexion with cottages, either in town or country, held by persons of small means, who

have not sufficient capital to enable them to improve old or build new good houses at the beginning, and, consequently, neglected a duty which their position ought to require them to perform.

I think that the best means by which that difficulty can be overcome is by the formation of a society, consisting of kind-hearted persons, who will join in a sort of joint-stock undertaking, and by subscribing shares endeavour to put themselves in the shoes of persons who, having small means, are yet possessed of cottages unfit for decent human habitation. If we agree to form such an association, I think I can foresee many great benefits that will result, and at very little sacrifice to those who enter into the undertaking.

Mr. Cowper described what he considered should be the action of such a society, so that by its agency a cottage might be changed from a really bad, unfit, and improper place of residence into one which the most benevolent person might fairly wish to see provided for a decent respectable family. Experience has shown that the speculation can be made to answer:—

The way has already been trodden by many societies, one of which is the Cottage Improvement Society at Hastings. The society has now been in operation for three years and a half. It has a capital of 12,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.* each, and has obtained possession of 100 houses. It has not built any, but has merely taken existing houses and improved them. The gross rents they have received have been about 11½ per cent. on the total outlay, and the net rental after paying rates, taxes, and insurance, has been about 8½ per cent. They have paid every year since they started a dividend of 6 per cent., and have laid by a reserve fund amounting at the present moment to 200*l.* At Red-hill there is another society, which has been in operation for three years, and in addition to an accumulating fund, has paid its shareholders a dividend of 5 per cent. The society at Windsor has also paid a percentage upon its operations. In London the society established in the Strand have directed their attention to the renovation of old houses rather than to the building of new ones, and they have realised a net profit of about 4½ per cent. The experience of these societies shows that it is not, as people fancy, a hopeless thing to get a fair interest for money laid out in this manner. I may describe to you what the London society has done. At Tindal's-buildings, near Holborn, they experienced great difficulty in obtaining possession of the property. Before it came into their possession, Tindal's court was known as one of the worst nests of fever in the Holborn district; but such a change was produced by the improvement which the society effected during the last year that there was not a single case of low fever there at all. Another point to which I ought to direct your attention is to provide lodging-houses for single men. In ordinary cases it is found that a man living with a strange family takes up the room that is wanted for others, and he is generally driven to the public-house. There is one thing to be avoided in establishing these societies. Care must be taken that the staff is not so large as to swallow up the profit. I think we can fairly establish this good work without any great sacrifice, or without embarking in it any considerable amount of money. What we have to consider is not merely a scheme of pure benevolence and charity, but a proposal which, by an investment of our money, will give us a fair interest, and enable us to effect a vast amount of good. (Cheers.)

Mr. DUTTON, M.P., the Rev. E. L. BERTHON, and Mr. TAYLOR having addressed the meeting,

The MAYOR moved the appointment of a committee for the purpose of forming a company under the Limited Liability Act, to carry out the objects of the meeting.

The motion was seconded and unanimously agreed to.

The proceedings were then brought to a close by a vote of thanks to Lord Palmerston for presiding.

THE SEVERE DISTRESS.

Alderman Allen devoted Tuesday afternoon, at Guildhall, to the investigation of the applications for temporary assistance from the funds of the poor-box. Between eighty and ninety persons received sums varying from half-a-crown to thirty shillings. The most extraordinary case which came under the magistrate's observation was that of a decrepid old man, ninety-three years of age, who stated he had worked for Mr. Crawshay, the iron-merchant, of Upper Thames-street, for forty years, and during the last fourteen years he had not been able to obtain a living. The magistrate asked if Mr. Crawshay, who is known to be a most wealthy man, had done anything to assist the applicant? The poor old man said he had done nothing for him. The system there was, "no more work, no more pay," and he had not been able to do any work for the last fourteen years, but the parish had been very good to him. They had allowed him 4*s.* per week, out of which he paid 2*s.* 6*d.* for his lodging, so that it only left him 1*s.* 6*d.* per week to live on, "and that was not much." In relieving this aged claimant, Alderman Allen expressed his surprise that Mr. Crawshay should allow such an old servant to become a burden upon the Union, without trying to keep him from starving.

On Wednesday and Thursday Mr. Alderman Allen continued his distribution; he attempted to deal with all the cases, about 300 each day, but after six hours' application he was only able to accomplish the relief of sixty or seventy each day. The alderman asks the assistance of persons well known in the investigation of cases; they may give letters to the poor, and the alderman particularly requests the writer to state the sum necessary to relieve the bearer. At the other police-offices, the magistrates have applied themselves with praiseworthy assiduity to the work of investigation. The police take an active and intelligent part in the work. Two of them discovered two persons starving in the district of Mr. Leigh; before aid could be brought one was dead, and the other was too much exhausted to be restored by the food the policeman promptly carried.

The Thames Police-court was on Saturday besieged by crowds of distressed labourers. Mr. Yardley, the magistrate, directed the chief usher to procure 50*l.* worth of silver, and subsequently 30*l.* more, and distribute it at his discretion. About a hundred received 2*s.* 6*d.* each, another hundred 2*s.* each, a third hundred 1*s.* 6*d.* each, nine hundred 1*s.* each, and four hundred 6*d.* each. The total number relieved was exactly 1,500 (including fifty women), and at least 1,000 of them were Irishmen, who always suffer materially by the suspension of business in the docks, on the wharfs, and on the river. The behaviour of the people was most exemplary, and they received the temporary relief afforded them with the greatest thankfulness.

The condition of the poor in many parts of London is appalling. Throughout Wednesday, at the West-end, several gangs of navvies, bricklayers' labourers, &c., paraded the various streets and squares, appealing to the benevolent for their support in their present destitute state, and for that of their families. The whole of them had been employed either in the excavations of the Underground Railway, or they were connected with some of the numerous building speculations in progress at the West-end, and which works have been stopped, owing to the intense frost. The applications for out-door relief at the various workhouses have become very numerous and pressing. There is also a very crowded attendance at the various "soup-kitchens." At the establishment in Field-lane there are 800 basins of soup delivered daily, with bread. At that in the Euston-road applications are quite as numerous, and at the one in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, applications are daily on the increase. At the different refuges, also, in Playhouse-yard, St. Luke's, in the Edgware-road, and in Field-lane, there are more calls for admission by the destitute than there is accommodation for them.

The Rev. Francis Trench, rector of Islip, Oxon, writes to the *Times* to urge timely gifts of left-off clothing to the poor at this inclement season.

At the weekly meeting of the Coventry Relief Committee, on Wednesday, it was reported that the fund now amounts to nearly 25,000*l.*

From some of the great towns we receive tidings of special distress arising from the severity of the weather. At Norwich there are 5,000 persons in the receipt of out-door relief out of a population of between 70,000 and 80,000, besides 900 maintained in various public establishments. Similar statements are received from Liverpool, where there have been symptoms of discontent tending to bread panic.

It is now found that large bodies of agricultural labourers must seek relief in Union houses, tenant farmers most reluctantly parting with them in consequence of their inability to follow any out-door occupation. New discoveries of cases of most intense suffering are being made daily, and already the Union houses are rapidly filling.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The following communication to the Premier is being circulated for signature amongst Liberal members of the House of Commons:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

My Lord,—We feel it our duty, as members of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, who have generally supported your Government, respectfully to express to you the anxious concern with which we view the present state of the public expenditure, and to request for the subject the very serious consideration of the Government in preparing the estimates for the next session.

We cannot but hope that the enormous expenditure of the current financial year was forced upon the Government against their will by an unhappy combination of circumstances. Its amount, however, was so far beyond what has ever been known when the country was not engaged in a European war, that a great responsibility will rest on the Government and the House of Commons if it should not be materially reduced at the earliest opportunity.

The foreign relations of the country at the close of the year are such as to encourage a reasonable confidence in the maintenance of peace. The war with China is at an end. The Italian revolutions appear to be issuing in the establishment of the constitutional rule of Victor Emmanuel over the Peninsula, whilst the neutrality which has been observed by England is acknowledged both at home and abroad to have been the policy of wisdom. Above all, our relations with France have become decidedly amicable, having obtained the guarantee of a Commercial Treaty favourable to the interests of both countries, and being made still more friendly by the abolition, on the part of the Emperor, of the passport system in France, especially on behalf of the subjects of her Majesty.

Under these circumstances the country will naturally expect a considerable reduction of our warlike establishments from the extraordinary scale of the present year.

We would also invite attention to the civil and miscellaneous expenditure of the country, which has for many years been in course of rapid and extraordinary increase, until it has reached an amount which loudly demands revision and retrenchment.

We are convinced that retrenchment will prove the truest policy of the Government as the only method of meeting the financial exigencies of the state, satisfying the expectations of Parliament, conciliating the good opinion of the commercial and monied interests, allaying the dissatisfaction of the taxpayers, and preventing the loud outcry which would inevitably arise in case of another unfavourable harvest or any check to the public prosperity.

We are compelled to say that we should view an expenditure for the coming year approaching that of the current year with great regret and disapprobation; and we believe that that would be the feeling of our constituents and of the country at large.

We have therefore thought it right to offer these suggestions in a friendly spirit to your lordship, and we trust they may not be thought unworthy to receive the serious consideration of the Government.—We are, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servants.

Amongst the signatures already obtained are those of Sir James Duke, Mr. R. W. Crawford, Mr. Baines, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Ewing, Mr. S. Gurney, Mr. R. Hanbury, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Pilkington, Sir J. Shelley, Colonel Sykes, and Mr. J. A. Turner.

The *Daily News* of yesterday states that the above memorial has already received the signatures of between fifty and sixty members of Parliament, and many additions are confidently expected. Our contemporary adds:—"The gentlemen who promoted that letter have written to us expressing their surprise at its publication, as it was intended to be a private communication, and not for the public eye. It is due to them to state this. At the same time, the difficulty of treating as private a document which fifty or sixty members of the House of Commons have signed is self-apparent."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN CANADA.

The following is a memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies now in course of signature:—

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, H.M.'s Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord Duke,—We, the undersigned merchants and traders of the city of London, have learnt with deep regret of the decision of a majority of the judges in the Canadian Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of a fugitive slave, named Anderson, who, in escaping from slavery in Missouri, in 1853, killed a man named Digges, who was seeking to apprehend him, for the purpose of restoring him to his master. After residing more than seven years in Canada, as a British subject, Anderson has been claimed, under a clause of the Ashburton Treaty, as guilty of murder.

It is not the purpose of your memorialists to dwell upon the legal points of the case, as argued by the learned judges, who have decided that the fugitive Anderson ought to be surrendered into the hands of those who claim him, and whose avowed purpose is to burn him to death at a slow fire, though they cannot forbear from urging that the treaty distinctly sets forth that to justify the surrender of any person under its provisions, the crime with which he is charged must be also a crime according to the laws of the country in which he has taken refuge.

Your memorialists would rather lay stress upon the great principles of justice and humanity, which would be violated by the rendition of a man who has committed no crime recognised by British law, and who, in defending his liberty at the hazard of his own life, has a claim upon the sympathies of every Christian community.

Your memorialists deem it of special importance to state, in this place, that when the Extradition Bill was under discussion in the British Parliament, in 1843, the late Earl of Aberdeen, then at the head of her Majesty's Government, and Lord Ashburton, the negotiator of the treaty, distinctly affirmed that, under it, no fugitive from slavery could be claimed, and Lord Metcalfe, administrator of the Canadian Government, was committed to an observance of that policy. Further, antecedent to the treaty, a fugitive slave having been ordered by the provincial executive to be given up on a charge of horse-stealing, and having been rescued, the Imperial Government entirely disapproved of the decision, and issued instructions to the effect that no runaway slave should be surrendered, in future, under any pretence whatever.

Your memorialists would therefore most earnestly beseech your Grace to take the promptest measure for securing the personal safety of Anderson, and for obtaining a reference of his case to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, in order that the point which his being claimed has raised may be discussed by the highest legal tribunal of the realm, whose decision, it may be confidently anticipated, will be in accordance with those strict principles of humanity and right, which are the foundation of the British Constitution and of the personal rights of every individual dwelling under its protection.

London, 9th Jan., 1861.

The inhabitants of Montreal, to the number of 10,000, have petitioned the Executive not to allow the rendition until the case be brought before the highest legal tribunal in the empire, and the press of Montreal have warmly seconded the *Toronto Globe* and other Liberal papers in Upper Canada in the discussion of the questions involved.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society are taking steps, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, to transfer this case to the Court of Queen's Bench in this country—a precedent for which course is forthcoming in the case of the "Queen *v.* Lees," which was decided in favour of the defendant. Up to that period it was the almost unanimous opinion of the English bar that a writ of *habeas corpus* could not be issued to a colony.

The late Lord Aberdeen, in moving in 1843 the very bill under which the fugitive Anderson is now claimed by the United States, remarked that no difficulty could arise, except as to the case of fugitive slaves. But no fugitive would ever be delivered up, because escape was no crime; nor would his having clothes on legally belonging to his master, or even using a horse or boat to make his escape, be regarded as a theft. Besides this, a demand could only be made by the Federal Government. There would also be an appeal from the colony to the Home Government. Further, there was a clause in the treaty empowering either Government to terminate at any time the agreement relating to the

mutual surrender of criminals. Lord Aberdeen, in the same debate, remarked that no slave landing in any part of the British dominions could be claimed.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen, Prince, and Court, have returned to Windsor from Osborne. The Queen and Prince Consort, with the Royal family, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the Private Chapel of the Castle. The Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, preached the sermon. The Dean of Windsor administered the Sacrament.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will enter the University of Cambridge as an undergraduate on Friday. The Prince is expected to arrive in Cambridge this day.

It is rumoured that the Prince of Wales will be initiated this year in Freemasonry.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Baring will succeed Lord de Grey as Under-Secretary of State for the War Department, acting under the new Lord Herbert; and that Lord De Grey will take Mr. Baring's place in the India-office, and represent that department in the House of Lords.—*Times.*—[The *Globe*, however, says that Sir John Ramsden, Bart., will succeed Earl de Grey.]

Most of the leading members of the cabinet (says the *Court Journal*) are expected to assemble in town, from their respective country seats, about the latter end of this week. Cabinet Councils will be resumed shortly afterwards.

Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Bright are invited to meet their constituents in the Town-hall, Birmingham, on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th inst.

We are happy to state that Miss Nightingale's health has greatly improved during her stay at her quiet retreat in one of the healthiest suburbs of London. Although still a great invalid, Miss Nightingale is able to bear inclement exercise even at this inclement season of the year.—*Court Journal.*

It is understood that General Cameron, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, has been appointed to the chief command in New Zealand. It is possible, however, that the news of to-day—the defeat of the rebels—may lead to a change in this arrangement.—*Scotsman.*

Mr. Cobden, M.P., has intimated to the president of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce (H. W. Ripley, Esq.) that he cannot attend any proposed banquet before the meeting of Parliament, but that afterwards he is at their disposal.

The authorities are busily engaged on the new code of regulations for the volunteer force of Great Britain, and it is expected that it will be ready for issue in a week or ten days.

In the will of the late Duke of Norfolk the personalty was sworn under 90,000*l.* The dispositions contained in his Grace's will are very few, and strictly confined to the members of his family. His Grace's children (two sons and six daughters) are all in their minority; his son and heir, now Duke of Norfolk, is only in his thirteenth year; they are left under the care and guardianship of the Duchess and Dr. Hope-Scott, Q.C. The duke has charged his ancestral estates with the sum of 25,000*l.* for the benefit of the Duchess, to whom also he bequeathes all his real and personal estate. His Grace has also charged the ducal property with a further sum of 60,000*l.* for his daughters.

Lord Carlisle, in answer to a letter of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, says he has the best reasons for believing that the report of the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy is entirely destitute of foundation.

From the accounts received at the Admiralty by the last China mail, there seems to be little doubt that her Majesty's ship Camilla must have foundered at sea.

It is understood that the Marquis of Chandos has resigned the post of chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, in consequence of his unwillingness to be a party to the proposed joint lease of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway by the London and North Western and Great Northern Companies.

Law and Police.

THE GREAT FRAUDS IN THE LEATHER TRADE.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Lewis Robert Poole, a boot and shoe manufacturer at Northampton; Frederick Walter Ventris, formerly a clerk in the office of Messrs. Quilter and Ball, accountants; and Thomas Chapman, a resident at Northampton, was indicted (the prisoner Poole having on the 23rd of May been adjudged bankrupt) for unlawfully secreting, embezzling, and disposing of property belonging to the estate of the bankrupt. Poole, in 1858, entered into partnership with a person named Bryan, and carried on business as wholesale boot and shoe makers at Northampton, and New Oxford-street, London, and during the year 1859 and 1860 they had transactions with the firm of Graham, Tobins, and Co., merchants, to a large extent. Owing to the numerous failures in the leather trade, Poole and Bryan became involved to the extent of 20,900*l.*; Messrs. Graham, Tobin, and Co., being creditors for upwards of 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* In August last they stopped payment, and on the 23rd of August they were adjudged bankrupts. It was then discovered that Poole, a few days previous, in conjunction with the other prisoners, had removed from his premises, a very large quantity of boots and shoes, and secreted them on the premises of Mr. Pearce, and of various persons in the neighbourhood of Northampton, a portion of them being forwarded to London for disposition. Ventris, who was a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Quilter and Ball, had been sent down by them to Northampton to investigate the accounts of Poole and Bryan, and while there he aided the prisoner Poole in removing and secreting the property, the other prisoner Chapman having aided the bankrupt by the secretion of part of the property on his premises, well knowing that the object was to defraud the creditors of Poole and Bryan. The case was continued on Thursday, and the jury found the prisoners guilty. Sentence deferred.

THE CAMBRIDGE PROCTORS.—In the Court of Common Pleas on Friday, Mr. Edwin James moved for a new trial in the notorious case of Kempe *v.* Neville, on the ground of misdirection, but for which the damages would have been larger. The Court suspended the motion, in order to see what course the defendants would take.

A PRISONER'S PLEA FOR MERCY.—Mr. Jacob Wilkinson, a Nottingham rate-collector, has been committed to prison for twelve months, for embezzlement of the rates. At the trial he pleaded "guilty," and addressed the bench in very humiliating terms:—"Will you (he said) compassionately consider the case of a poor broken-hearted old man, reduced from a state of comfort to a state of misery and wretchedness, and ruin, by this act? I feel that I hate and abhor myself, and had I worlds I would freely give them to undo what I have done. The chief constable, when he apprehended me, saw my poor wife suffering from illness. Alas! my acts have brought her to the grave." (The prisoner was here deeply affected, and sobbed bitterly.) He continued, amid paroxysms of grief, "Oh, my Lord, have mercy upon me! Though I have gone aside from the path of truth and righteousness, do not consign me for the remainder of my life to prison."

THE COLD WEATHER AND CRIME.—Strange though it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, borne out by the records and experience of the magistrates and officers of this court, as far as its own immediate district is concerned, that in all times of scarcity or great distress the criminal business diminishes, as misery, want, and destitution increase, and the number of charges brought before the magistrates since the present severe weather set in has been considerably below the average under other circumstances.—*Guildhall Police Court Report.*

Miscellaneous News.

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM THE AGAPEMONE.—One day last week (says the *Bridgewater Times*), Mr. Maber, jun., aged about fifteen, an inmate of the Agapemone, and son of Brother Maber, succeeded in making his escape from the Abode of Love.

CIVIC BANQUET TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.—The Lord Mayor gave a grand entertainment on Saturday evening to Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General of Canada, and a select party. The banquet passed off with the utmost *éclat.*

A TRIPLE MURDER was committed during Tuesday night, at Ballymote, Sligo. A grocer, named Callaghan, eighty years of age, and his wife, and a servant girl, were all put to death by cutting their throats. Robbery appears to have been the object of the murderers.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—A grand banquet was given to the Irish Brigade at Wexford on Tuesday evening. The principal speech was delivered by Major O'Reilly, who defended the brigade at great length against the attacks of some of the English newspapers. General Lamoricière was not present, but sent a letter of sympathy.

THE RED SEA CABLE.—The differences lately existing between the Red Sea Telegraph Company and Messrs. Newall and Co., the contractors, in respect to the alleged faulty condition of the cable, have been amicably adjusted, and measures will be taken soon to replace the injured cable in the Red Sea.—*London and China Telegraph.*

THE HULLAH FUND.—The committee give notice that three concerts will be given in aid of this fund—one by the Vocal Association, directed by Mr. Benedict, on the 29th January instant; one by the Royal English Opera orchestra, directed by Mr. Mellon, on the 4th February next; and one by Mr. Leslie's Choir, directed by Mr. H. Leslie, on the 7th March next.

SIR CHARLES WOOD AT YORK.—Sir Charles has delivered a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at York. He paid a high tribute to the Commercial Treaty, and augured well of its influence in promoting friendly feelings between the two countries. He delivered a eulogy upon our policy in China, but upon India, the country with which he is officially connected, he said nothing.

FIRES AT MANCHESTER.—The cotton-waste warehouse of Mr. Andrew, near the Victoria Railway Station, Manchester, was set on fire on Thursday, and damages to the estimated amount of 7,000*l.* was done, only 4,000*l.* being covered by insurance.—A still more serious fire occurred on Fr day morning, at the Beehive Mills, Jersey-street, which are occupied by several parties. The damage is estimated at no less than 20,000*l.*

LORD DERBY AND M. JULES JANIN.—The celebrated French critic, fully appreciating the excellence of Lord Derby's translation of some of the best odes of Horace, recently confided to a friend in England a copy of his own French version of that author, with a request that he would forward it to his Lordship. The noble Earl has sent a courteous letter of acknowledgment, in the course of which he states,—"A long and painful illness, of between three and four months, has thrown my correspondence greatly into arrear." He goes on to express his cordial appreciation of the honour done to him by M. Janin.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT took place near Harrow on Monday morning, owing, as it is believed, to the breaking of an axletree. A composite carriage was thrown off the line, and fearfully crushed. Fortunately no lives were lost, but two of the passengers sustained severe injuries. A lady had her arm broken, and a gentleman sustained so severe a fracture of the leg that it became necessary to amputate the limb.

REFUSAL OF A THEATRICAL LICENCE.—On Saturday, at a meeting of magistrates for the sessional division of the county of Kent, Mr. Carttar, solicitor, applied for a licence for the Deptford Theatre. The magistrates decided to refuse the licence for the same reasons as heretofore—viz., that the theatre was not situated in the proper place; and further, that a theatre was not wanted at Deptford at all. Mr. Carttar intimated his intention to apply, on behalf of the lessee, to the Court of Queen's Bench.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FIRES IN LONDON, ETC.—"The number of fires from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1860, both days included, have been as under:—Fires at which the premises were totally destroyed, 27; ditto considerably damaged, 395; ditto slightly damaged, 634; total fires, 1,056. False alarms, 69; chimney ditto, 116. Total calls, 1,241. The foregoing does not include chimneys on fire known to be such, but only such as were said to be buildings on fire."—*Mr. Braidwood's Return.*

INCREASED COAL SUPPLY TO THE METROPOLIS.—The quantity of coal and coke carried into the metropolis for the year ending January 1, shows an enormous increase on preceding years. No less than 1,477,545 tons 16 cwt. have been conveyed from various parts of England to London by the railways. The seaborne importation has been 3,573,377 tons, brought by 11,226 ships, against 3,299,170 tons by 10,693 ships, being an increase of 274,207 tons and 533 ships.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SUFFOCATION OF AN ENTIRE SCHOOL.—On Monday, the Fontenoy-street Schools, Liverpool, were re-opened after the Christmas holidays. Workmen being employed to fix a ventilator, stupidly closed the air-pipes, which carried off the smoke from the coke-heating apparatus, and the consequence was that the children and their teachers (two of the "Sisters of Charity"), were all nearly suffocated. Many of them remain in a dangerous state.

VALUE OF LIFE ASSURANCE.—A striking illustration of the value of Life Assurance was given on Friday week, the day on which three severe railway accidents took place. The only passenger who was killed on the London and North-Western line, by the Primrose-hill accident, a Mr. Kelly, had a wife and six children, who had lived in great comfort, but were thus left without income. Before starting he had paid sixpence for a Railway Assurance Ticket, and his family are now entitled to 1,000*l.*

CURRENT OF THE ATLANTIC.—The following is a copy of a paper contained in a bottle which was washed on shore at Figueira on the 31st of December last:—"July 28, 1860. The bottle was dropped by Dr. Ira W. Bragg, in lat. 50 N., long. 20 W., from the packetship Fidelia, bound to New York from Liverpool. If ever picked up, please inform where, when, and by whom. Direct to Dr. Ira W. Bragg, Croydon, N.H., United States of America." The object of the paper is supposed to be to exhibit the setting of the Atlantic current to the latitude mentioned.

DWELLINGS OF THE POOR IN SCOTLAND.—The social condition of the peasantry in some of the rural districts of Scotland is so deplorable that the necessity for adopting some remedial measures is forcing itself upon public attention. A great meeting has been held in Edinburgh to take this subject into consideration. Some of the statements which were made were of a very painful character, and they all tended to show that, owing to the want of proper cottage accommodation, and to other causes, a state of suffering and immorality existed among the rural population which called loudly for redress.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.—From a number of statistics relative to Assurance Companies published in the *Assurance News*, it appears that, since the year 1844, no fewer than 580 companies have been projected, of which 262 have been formed. During the same period 233 Companies have ceased to exist. During the year just ended six Companies were formed; while eight were merged in other Companies, one got into the Bankruptcy Court, and two went into Chancery to be wound up. At the present time, no fewer than forty-two Companies are in different stages of the winding-up process.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR PRIMROSE HILL.—The adjourned inquiry into the cause of the lamentable accident which took place on the London and North-Western Railway, near the Primrose-hill tunnel, on the night of the 4th of January, was held on Monday. The most important evidence was that of Colonel Yolland, the representative of the Board of Trade, who gave it as his opinion that the accident was occasioned by the tightness of the guage at the point were the carriages separated from the train and ran off the line. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this opinion.

DESTITUTE INCURABLES IN WORKHOUSES.—The paper on this subject by Miss Elliott and Miss Cobb read at the Social Science meeting at Glasgow, has been reprinted in a form suitable for distribution. A circular embodying the substance of the paper, and proffering the services of the Workhouse Visiting Society in carrying it into execution, has been just

forwarded to each board of guardians in England. Favourable replies have already been received from a great many, and in several large and important unions the adoption of the plan has been decided. A central fund has been opened to afford grants in aid of visitors in unions, where the local contributions are inadequate to the purchase of the necessary additions. Subscriptions and donations are payable to Messrs. Twining, 215, Strand, W.C., "To the Fund for Destitute Incurables;" and 115*l.* have been already received.

BUST OF CROMWELL.—Mr. Noble, the well-known sculptor, has just finished a bust of the hero of the Commonwealth, which not only well supports, but which must greatly add to, the already well-won reputation of the artist. This powerful work of art is, we understand, executed for Mr. Thomas Potter, of Manchester, who may congratulate himself on his patriotic patronage of art in this case being amply rewarded. The intellectual strength and general power of character thrown into the head is most characteristic, while the artistic treatment is broad and simple, one of the essentials of true historic art, whether in sculpture or painting. Mr. Noble's reading is to some extent new, but is vigorous and expressive in no ordinary degree.—*Morning Star.*

LIBERAL BEQUESTS. — The late Miss Harriet Simpson, of Cambridge, has left the following legacies, free of duty:—Royal Albert Society, Cambridge, 50*l.*; Victoria Asylum, Cambridge, 100*l.*; Cambridge Female Refuge, 100*l.*; Cambridge Town Mission, 50*l.*; Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, 50*l.*; Infant Orphan School, 50*l.*; British and Foreign Bible Society, 50*l.*; Asylum for Fatherless Children, 100*l.*; Baptist Building Fund, 50*l.*; Orphan School, Haverstock-hill, 100*l.*; British and Foreign Sailors' Society, 100*l.*; Wanstead Orphan Asylum, 100*l.*; Society for Relief of Aged Dissenting Ministers, 250*l.*; Society for Apprenticing Dissenting Ministers' Children, 100*l.*; Eastern Counties Asylum, 100*l.*; Addenbrooke's Hospital, 100*l.*; Society for Disabled Dissenting Ministers, 100*l.*;—total, 1,550*l.*

MR. BAZLEY, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Manchester last week. He strongly advocated a comprehensive measure of Parliamentary reform, and referred to the comparative strength of the French and English fleets, showing the immense preponderance of the latter. While Sir Charles Wood exulted in the fact that we had displayed the supremacy of our power in the smoking ruins of the Emperor's Palace, Mr. Bazley deprecated this act of revenge, and asked what lesson the burning of the Alexandrian library had taught the Egyptians. The hon. gentleman also spoke in forcible terms of the importance of the constitutional question which had been raised by the usurpation of the Upper House. In view of the menacing aspect of affairs in America, he urged the desirability of developing the cotton-producing resources of India, Australia, and other colonies.

THE DEATH BY A LION AT ASTLEY'S.—The adjourned inquest on the body of the man Smith, otherwise Jarvey, who was killed by a lion on Monday, the 7th inst., was resumed on Tuesday. It is some consolation to learn from the medical evidence that the poor man was instantaneously killed, and that, therefore, he suffered no pain. Several witnesses were examined with a view to ascertain whether the lions effected their escape through any act of negligence on the part of those whose duty it was to secure them properly in their cage. There was, however, nothing elicited tending to inculpate any one; and the jury accordingly returned a verdict of accidental death, coupling with it an expression of their opinion that the cage in which the lions were confined was not of sufficient strength for the safe keeping of such animals. The Coroner said the jury by their verdict had entirely absolved Mr. Crockett or the proprietors of the animals of any criminal neglect; but he would advise Mr. Barnard, (their solicitor) to remind them that a recurrence of such a catastrophe would involve a charge of manslaughter.

TERRIFIC CONFLICT WITH A TIGRESS.—On Friday morning, whilst Maccomo was going through his performance with the Bengal tigers, at Mander's Menagerie, Shawsbrow, Liverpool, a tigress caught his hand in her mouth. Never were coolness and nerve displayed to greater perfection by any man than were shown by Maccomo at this juncture, for, planting his knee in the small of the tigress's back, and pressing her against the bars of the cage, then seizing her lower jaw with the right hand, he held her powerless to do more than retain the left hand in her month. So cool was Maccomo in this trying position that lookers on thought it part of his performance; but when Maccomo called to one of the keepers, "She has got my hand fast in her mouth; get a bar of hot iron," the truth of his dangerous position flashed through the minds of those present, and created the greatest excitement—one lady fainting away, others running from the painful sigh. Four or five minutes elapsed before the iron was ready, during which time Maccomo stood as a piece of statuary, not a quiver of lip to show the pain he was enduring. When ready the hot iron was applied quickly and surely by one of the keepers to one of the large teeth in the upper jaw, and, as though she had been electrified, her mouth sprang open. Maccomo, quick as lightning, drew his hand away, caught hold of a thick stick, struck the treacherous animal a terrific blow on the skull, brought her down, and forced her to finish her performance before he left the stage. When Maccomo came out of the cage, his bleeding hand testified to the frightful struggle which had been going on between man and beast. One gentleman present gave Maccomo 10*s.* as a mark of appreciation of the cool courage displayed. We cannot avoid expressing our dislike to see cool and daring men placed hourly in such a position as must at last, in all probability, terminate fatally.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.—At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the West London Union, held on Tuesday afternoon in the board-room of the workhouse, West Smithfield, the chairman (J. Harvey, Esq.), made a statement upon a question in which he thought they were all interested, viz., the condition of the dwellings of the poor. He suggested a conference of guardians upon the subject. He thought that by such means they would get such an opinion expressed as to the present laws of chargeability and settlement, which would go very far in assisting those who should legislate on the subject. He would not make it a close meeting, but leave it open for all poor-law guardians who pleased to attend. He moved accordingly. Mr. Henry Potter, in seconding the motion, hoped they would be unanimous in this matter, and that it would result in a settlement of the long-vexed question of the law of settlement.—The motion was unanimously adopted, and it was left to the chairman, vice-chairman, and clerk, to arrange for the meeting.

THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT.—The efforts made for the reformation of juvenile offenders in the eastern district appear to meet with considerable success. In Suffolk, Sir E. C. Kerrison, M.P., and in Essex, Mr. J. W. Perry Watlington, M.P., take an active personal interest in the benevolent cause. In the former county, it appears that the commitments of juvenile criminals were 133 in 1856, 104 in 1857, 79 in 1858, and 78 in 1859, showing that the reformatory, which was established in the autumn of 1855, has done a very good work; in fact, the decrease of juvenile crime is estimated at about forty per cent. In the five years ending 1860, 66 boys were admitted into the reformatory and 36 discharged, of whom three were recommitted. The average of expenditure per boy for maintenance and management was 18*l.* 5*s.*, being 1*l.* per head below the general average of the kingdom. Notice has been received from the Home Office that a reduction of 1*s.* per head per week is to be made in the allowances made for boys admitted into reformatories, but the managers are authorised by law to apply to the Quarter Sessions to make up any deficiency which may arise.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—It must doubtless be a very charming sensation to find oneself young, of high rank, and the possessor of 70,000*l.* or 80,000*l.* a year; but that even this brilliant position may have its drawbacks, the Marquis of Bute, who combines all these attributes, has already discovered at the early age of thirteen. This young nobleman, who, by way of one item on the per contra side of the balance, has the misfortune to be an orphan, already finds himself a bone of contention to rival guardians, rival systems of education, and even rival dignitaries of the law. The rival guardians advocate the rival systems; the Scotch Lord Justice Clerk and the Lord High Chancellor of England are invoked to settle the difference of the parties contending over this precious trust, but seem unable to settle their own, each asserting his separate authority over a ward who holds titles and possessions within the jurisdiction of both. "Dinna meddle wi' my Earl o' Dumfries and Laird o' Rothesay," growls the Caledonian Minos. "Take care how you interfere with my Marquis of Bute," thunders the Rhadamanthus of England. "Remove him from Scotland at your peril," warns Lord Glencorse. "See that he is brought within my jurisdiction, or beware," decrees Lord Campbell; and between both these stools, this youth of bright prospects is likely enough, some dozen years hence, to find himself, if not on the ground, at least upon another stool—that of repentance. In the meantime, he is "paid into court," as it were, and is deposited, *pendente lite*, on neutral ground, which, fortunately for him, he finds in the family of his relative, the Earl of Galloway.—*Morning Post.*

ANECDOTE OF DR. JOHNSON.—Dr. Abercrombie related the following anecdote of Dr. Johnson, which I have never seen in print:—"As Dr. Johnson was riding in a carriage through London on a rainy day, he overtook a poor woman carrying a baby without any protection from the weather. Making the driver stop the coach, he invited the poor woman to get in with her child, which she did. After she had seated herself, the doctor said to her—'My good woman, I think it most likely that the motion of the coach will wake your child in a little while, and I wish you to understand that if you talk any baby-talk to it you will have to get out of the coach.' As the doctor had anticipated, the child soon woke, and the forgetful mother exclaimed to it—'Oh! the little dear! Is he going to open his eysey-pysey?' 'Stop the coach, driver,' shouted Johnson; and the woman had to get out and finish her journey on foot."—*Notes and Queries.*

HOW TO GET RID OF SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—Before you throw on coals, pull all the fire to the front of the grate towards the bars, fill up the cavity at the back with the cinders or ashes which will be found under the grate, then throw on the coals. The gas evolved in the process of roasting the coals will be absorbed by the cinders—will render them in an increased degree combustible. The smoke will thus be burnt, and a fine glowing, smokeless fire will be the result. This rule should be enforced from the kitchen upwards.—*Letter in the Times.*

Literature.

An Introduction to the Study and Use of the Psalms. By JOSEPH F. THRUPP, M.A., Vicar of Barrington, and Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 2 Vols. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

The translation and interpretation of the Book of Psalms must always have peculiar attraction for both critical scholars and devout expositors of the Scriptures, from the place it has ever occupied in the estimation of the Church, as containing the utterances of every mood of pious feeling, and the expression of the most elevated and sublime religious thoughts. Numerous as are the works on the Psalms which have been produced in our own language from the days of Hammond, down, by Horne and Horsley, to French and Skinner—to say nothing of popular books and new translations—there was yet greatly needed a new and more scholarly work. An attempt to settle the bases of interpretation, critical and historical, was more needed than commentary on the text, or the suggestion of a Christian sense and personal application. And so little had been thoroughly and satisfactorily done in this direction, prior to the appearance of the work of Hengstenberg, that the English translation of his volumes wrought quite a revolution in the treatment of the Psalms by the learned, and even in the explanation of them from the pulpit. Hengstenberg has remained the greatest authority and the best help, to the present time; and Tholuck's commentary, which, though containing little of interpretation in the proper sense, enters deeply into the spirit of the inspired lyrics, has supplied, and may well continue to supply, what is wanting in the way of beautiful moral and religious suggestion. But even these works may be included with more or less truth in the complaint of the author of the volumes now before us, that "the reader too often rises with the feeling that however much he may have been entertained, edified, and instructed by the way, he has yet gained no clearer or more comprehensive knowledge than he before possessed of the region which he has traversed. He has been carried where he could well have walked; while of the bearings of his route his companion, often as doubtful as himself, has not informed him." It is, certainly, but to a slight extent that this is true of Hengstenberg, from whom Mr. Thrupp has derived very much for his own guidance and for the enrichment of his new book. But it is unquestionable that Hengstenberg shows some want of grasp and of orderliness of mind; and at times gives but a vague impression even of Psalms he thoroughly investigates, and as to the contents of which he is most decisive or dogmatic: and this may be due partly to the general tendencies of the German scholarship and criticism, and partly to the state of the interpretation of the Psalms at the period at which it was taken up by him. Anyhow, an English work, at once based on all the best researches, worked out with learning and sound sense, and designed to furnish reliable helps to the general interpretation of the Psalms severally, rather than detailed exposition of each throughout, was a very desirable thing; and to be welcomed by the thoughtful and cultivated reader of the Bible, though not a professed biblical student or minister, not less than by those charged with the responsibilities of the oral exposition of the Word of God.

Mr. Thrupp has rightly understood the want. It is not "Introduction" in the common sense to which he has devoted two considerable volumes:—*such* matter is condensed within a preliminary essay of some thirty pages; in which Hebrew poetry, the division of the Psalter into Books, and of the Psalms into strophes, verses, and lines, are treated of, together with Ancient and English Versions, and the Use of the Psalms in the Christian Church. But neither is it "commentary" in the proper sense that these volumes contain; although occasionally they furnish valuable pieces of direct criticism and exposition when necessary to the reigning purpose of the work. Midway between these lies the great object which Mr. Thrupp has had in view; and which will be best set forth in two sentences from his Preface:—

"My endeavour has been to point out the direction in which the path of interpretation lies, and to clear away the difficulties which screen it from view or impede progress along it, rather than to pursue the track throughout."

. . . . . .

"An attempt to supply the reader with such necessary clues to the interpretation of the Psalms as shall assist him to study them the more deeply for himself, and to discover in them, not without labour of his own, that fulness of meaning which to his own soul it was intended that they should convey."

Of the general features of this work we may briefly say, that it has its foundations laid in sound learning and good sense; that it manifests

much acuteness in the perception of slight and half-hidden indications of purpose, and in the combination of minute circumstances into a probable and mutually illustrative group; that it is marked by deepest reverence for even the words of Scripture, and has a pervading spiritual tone and lively feeling; and that it is written with the most perfect clearness, and an elegance which one hardly expects in such a work, but which greatly adds to its enjoyableness. Of such defects as belong to the work as a whole, we think the worst are a too great expansion of the materials generally, and a too detailed intimation of the "*use*" of the Psalms proper to Christian readers. Of course there is a large part of the region through which Mr. Thrupp travels, which is yet a battle-field for scholars. The doubtfulness of the titles of the Psalms, the indecision of the learned as to technical terms, the uncertainty of seemingly historical allusions, the presence of an undetermined Messianic element,—these are fruitful sources of controversy; and Mr. Thrupp cannot hope to have escaped the opposition and wrath of all the parties. From some of his judgments we decidedly dissent ourselves, as to the historical or personal element on which certain compositions are rested: and we can well believe that not a few scholars will consider that he has given his readers several "clues" that will only hopelessly mislead them. But to the religious contents of the Psalms, full justice is done—to their spirituality, morality, and piety. No living writer has more powerfully assisted the unfolding of their lofty spiritual conceptions of God and his government; and their wonderful prophetic anticipations of the Messiah and his kingdom. On one spiritual topic only, do we think Mr. Thrupp has failed to appreciate the Psalmists; and that is, as to their beliefs and hopes concerning a future life. He indeed recognises the beautiful gleaming of that faith and hope; but, in a somewhat laudable anxiety not to attribute to them ideas that spring from the later revelation in Christ, he seems to us to rob them of truth they actually possessed. Mr. Thrupp in another respect exceeds the bounds of present opinion; namely, as to the Messianic significance of particular Psalms, and its essential root and ground. He is *intensely* Messianic. He takes the 2nd Psalm as "exclusively" referring to Christ, and as having *no other* subject "in any sense whatever:" and he maintains of others, that though they have an historical element, and drawn have thence their peculiar colour of phraseology, their writers have also, by a divine interposition and guidance of which they themselves were not conscious, taken up into their representations elements which could not possibly have even the remotest or vaguest reference to any other than the Messiah. A full belief in the organic unity of Scripture, and of the dispensations, old and new, is essential to much that is here maintained; nor less, a settled trust in the infallible guidance of the inspired writers of the New Testament as to the use and interpretation of the Old. These are the very questions on which Mr. Thrupp is most open to assault by modern rationalistic criticism. We are both to use that word "rationalistic,"—we will not help to fix it on any party of scholars or divines as a stigma—but it is absolutely necessary to employ it just now, to avoid a perpetual circumlocution in characterising recent tendencies. Of the directly opposed spirit of Mr. Thrupp's treatment of Scripture, we cannot give a better specimen, within narrow limits, than the close of his inquiry into the celebrated passage of the 40th Psalm:—"*Mine ears hath He opened*," translated by the Septuagint, and quoted in the Epistle to the Hebrews, and plainly referred to two or three times by Paul, as "*A body hath He prepared me.*" One may substantially agree with the result stated, upon the ground of previous conclusions as to inspiration; but the controversy respecting this passage, and analogous quotations and uses of the Old Testament in the New, must evidently be fought on general grounds, and not over the passages themselves: and we quote Mr. Thrupp here, not as against adversaries, but as to the positive conviction and faith ruling in his interpretations of Scripture.

"The question remains: what are we to conclude with respect to the authority of the Greek text of the Psalm from this frequent recognition of it in the New Testament? Not, certainly, that it is a faithful rendering of the Hebrew, nor yet that the present Hebrew reading is corrupt; for apostles wrote not by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost to teach us grammatical or textual criticism, which are but the handmaids to the investigation of that divine truth which it was *their* privilege directly to set forth. Thus much however we must unquestionably allow, that the New Testament sets its seal to the truth and importance of the doctrine which the words of the Greek translation involve. The departure from the Hebrew text, from whatever cause it may have arisen, can certainly not be commended yet putting this aside, why should we hesitate to admit, that during the interval between the canonical inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, the Holy Spirit may for once have uttered an important truth through the pen of a Jewish Hellenist? or why should the words of a successor of the sons of the prophets at Alexandria, when endorsed by the authority of St. Paul, be accounted less divine than those of a Caiaphas, when endorsed by the authority of St. John? It is no reproach to David that a later interpreter should for once have improved upon his language. Antagonism to the errors of a spiritualising philosophy may have made the Hellenist appreciate more distinctly than the psalmist the purpose for which the body of man was originally given him. Nearness to the time when the prophecies were to be fulfilled, and the teaching of Psalm cxxxix., may have enabled him to anticipate, more definitely than David, the approaching incarnation of the Eternal Word of God. Whoever he may have been—whether translator or transcriber—one would willingly believe him to have been not utterly unconscious of the importance of his own words; and if so, one may well pardon the rashness of the translator, or the carelessness of the transcriber, in consideration of the prophetic faith which could in three short words embody, with no small degree of precision, the future creed of Christendom."

We can hardly select a better Psalm for the representation of Mr. Thrupp's method, than the 22nd. Besides its indication of the interpretation of that most remarkable composition specially, it will be seen that the extract we first make plainly discloses, in its second paragraph, the author's view of the combination of personal allusions resorted to by the Psalmists, and the principle of their typical reference to the Redeemer.

"The superscription here prefixed, 'upon *Aijeleh Shahar*, or the hind of the morning,' is a poetical description of the subject-matter, and furnishes a by no means unimportant key to the imagery of the Psalm itself. Under the figure of a hind the suppliant sufferer is portrayed: comparisons drawn from the brute creation were congenial to David's fancy, cf. 1 Sam xxiv. v. 14, xxvi. 20; 2 Sam. i. 19 (where for *beauty* render *gazelle*); Psalm lv. 6, lvi. superscription. The morning is probably intended to denote the season of chase, so that the hind of the morning is the same with the hunted hind: others maintain that the morning is here employed in a frequent figurative sense, to indicate prosperity coming after misfortune, the ultimate salvation of the sufferer being thus implied.

"The comparison of the suppliant to a hunted hind readily leads us to regard the persecutions of David at the hand of Saul as forming the historical bases of the Psalm. It must not however be supposed that the Psalm describes, either directly or indirectly, any single scene in David's early fugitive life. All that memory could recall of his long career of persecution and toil might well be combined by the imagination without regard to the intervals of time that had elapsed between the several events, ere a suitable basis could be obtained for the delineation of the death-scene of the Saviour of the world. It has been already observed how in Psalm xvii., all David's early perils are by the aid of imagery crowded together in the aggregate into a single whole. That a similar process has been here pursued, and that the crisis depicted in vv. 12—18 is, as far as regards David's own experience, a purely ideal representation of a series of trials and sufferings spread in reality over a long period, is evident from this, that in v. 2 the suppliant speaks of the appeals which he addresses day by day, and night by night, to his God. As in Psalm xviii., so also here, the psalmist's imagery was by the directing guidance of the Holy Spirit rendered subservient to the distinctness of prophecy. Through the medium of the figurative language in which they were portrayed, the persecutions of David were made to typify with the greatest minuteness of detail those mortal agonies of the Redeemer to which, viewed simply in themselves, they bore but a remote and vague resemblance. They were thus in Psalm xviii. made to shadow forth the state of death through which the Redeemer was to pass: in Psalm xxii. they are so employed as to prefigure the manner of his dying."

Of the whole contents of the Psalm as here investigated we cannot give a complete view: and therefore select the passages on its second strophe.

"In the second strophe the imagery is introduced. The suppliant's sufferings are collectively represented by the agonies of a hind at bay, who, hard pressed and wearied by the chase, may be conceived of as standing on one of the rocky cliffs of the wilderness of Judah over which David had himself actually wandered when fleeing from the followers of Saul. Two sets of enemies have pursued her; the one, the instigators of the chase; the other, the immediate instruments of her death. The former are the bulls; variously described as the buffaloes (E.V. unicorns), or strong ones of Bashan, being, without much doubt, the animals by whom the districts of Bashan, bordering on the slopes of Mount Hermon, were largely infested: they are furthermore in vv. 13, 21 compared to lions in respect of their eagerness for their prey, this comparison being introduced in order that the ravenousness of the lion might be superadded to the pride and impetuosity of the buffalo. They are apparently unable to fall upon the hind by reason of some intervening ravine; yet their threatening aspect, as they stand around, combined with her own utter faintness, by reason of which she is unable to draw back her tongue long protruded in the chase, make her feel that she has already been all but brought into the very dust of death. Her fears are speedily realised: her more immediate assailants, the hounds, have now crossed the ravine, and have hemmed her in: in an instant they have pressed their teeth through her legs, and all chance of escape is at an end. Forgetting for a moment the animal imagery he had adopted, the psalmist thinks of his own hands and feet as pierced through by his destroyers, who, now that his death is a mere question of time, stare upon him heedless of his agony, and embitter his last moments by treating him as already dead, and dividing or allotting among themselves the clothes of which they had stripped him. Here the suppliant pauses; and realising to himself the agonising picture he had drawn of his own sufferings, beseeches God to haste to his deliverance, and to rescue him alike from his more immediate assailants, the hounds, who cared but to taste of his blood, and whom as the instruments of death he designates by the name *sword* (v. 20), and from their instigators the proud and more infuriate beasts who were gaping for his destruction, and whom in respect of their ravenousness he likens, as before, to a lion (v. 21.)"

The special point of the prophetical significance of the Psalm is carried forward in several nobly written pages: and the scope of the whole may be inferred from the following passage:—

"Yet how exactly in this language, which was to him mere imagery, he was portraying, in all its literal details, the human death of the Great Redeemer, David could not have known. To no form of human death ever witnessed by the Jews in the days of the Old Testament would the imagery of this Psalm have corresponded. And if to the details resulting from the imagery of Psalm xxii. we add the lifting up of the head of Psalm iii, and the contemptuous pity with which in Psalm lxix. the enemies of the sufferer (who there appears as a prisoner confined in a dungeon) are represented as offering him bitter relief in his affliction,—'They gave me also gall for my meat; and in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink,'—it may be fairly asserted that to no manner of human death ever known in the world, except crucifixion, would all these particulars be together applicable. Yet the endurance of that especial manner of death by the Anointed Son of God resulted from the apparently accidental subjection of the Jewish people, in our Saviour's days, to the rule of a Gentile nation who had absolutely no existence at the time that David lived and wrote. These circumstances, if fairly weighed, furnish an incontestible proof that only by divine guidance from above could David thus have traced out the sufferings of Christ in all their minuteness, never himself suspecting the marvellous accuracy with which the several details of his ideal pictures were in due time to be realised. Nor is it less worthy of note how the various forms and attributes of suffering, which, with the aid of all the imagery that the imagination could supply, the psalmist could only represent piecemeal, dwelling in one Psalm on the insulted agony of the perishing hind, in another on the desolate loneliness of the prisoner in the dungeon, were in the crucifixion of our Saviour fused into one, and while realised, were yet all presented together in a single scene."

Passing by the description of the third strophe, and the attempt to exhibit the inward significance of the details of the whole, we will illustrate Mr. Thrupp's guidance to "*the use* of the Psalms" by a closing paragraph on the same Psalm.

"The problem remains,—In what sense should this Psalm be repeated by the Christian worshipper? For in these times of outward peace, many earnest-minded Christians must feel how far too strong is the language in which is depicted the sufferer's distress, to describe any trials which they themselves have experienced. It is not every one that has been educated in a school of so deep adversity as to have ever felt himself 'a worm, and no man, a reproach of men and despised of the people;' though even for this trial every one should be prepared, should he be summoned to endure it. Yet we must remember that the essence of the Psalm consists not in the intensity of the sufferings which it recounts, but in the intensity of the devotion to which it gives utterance. Truly acknowledging therefore that the cross which the disciples of Christ are called upon to bear is not in all cases equally severe, we may yet explain as follows the manner in which the Psalm should be used. Every worshipper should realise to himself the perils and sufferings depicted in the Psalm, *from his own experience, so far as that will carry him*: and so circumstanced should seek to rise, by faith, to the same spirit of pious confidence in God as that which the Psalm exhibits. Where his own experience in suffering fails him, he should realise in his imagination the remainder of the trials *by the aid of the Psalm itself and of the Gospel narratives*: they are the trials which have been already endured by the Captain of his salvation, whose soldier he has enrolled himself, and which, in the execution of his duty, he may possibly yet be called upon to endure: and viewing himself as in the midst of them, he should then seek to make the devotions also of the Psalm his own; thus practising himself to maintain under more terrible sufferings the same piety which, it is hoped, he has shown in the less trying scenes that in his own experience he has known. He will be thus like a swordsman, who having as yet been personally engaged in only a few minor encounters, nurses his skill and prepares himself for more dangerous combats by parrying the blows and assailing the person of an imaginary antagonist, of whom he conceives as exercising against himself those arts and feints which have been rendered familiar to him by the histories of others. And the sword of the Spirit is the Word of God."

We believe we have made our readers better acquainted with the real character of the book by thus confining ourselves to the interpretation of one Psalm, than if we had collected scattered hints as to the points of view whence many are to be regarded. Had we not already exceeded our limits, we should make several quotations from the pages on the 69th Psalm—that which, more than all others of the Davidic Psalms, is marked by "imprecations of woe upon the ungodly adversaries of the righteous": but which, also, is more frequently quoted in the New Testament, with an application to Christ, than any Psalm beside, if we reckon the number of passages cited rather than the number of times of citation. Mr. Thrupp deals with the subject honestly,—avoiding none of its difficulties, and seeking no relief in strained interpretations. His great point is that the known character of David absolutely forbids us to regard these imprecations as the mere private indulgences of a revengeful spirit; witness, his twice refraining from taking the life of Saul, when so

he might have extricated himself from danger,—his grief at the death of Saul, and, again, at the death of his rebellious Absalom,—his forbearing treatment of Shimei,—and other instances of his personal forgivingness and generosity. That these maledictions contain anything of an inferior morality is also denied; but on ground that is open to assault, namely, that the Church of Christ has always used the Psalter as the language of her devotions, and that it is impossible to hold that her prayers, poured forth, not occasionally or incidentally, but regularly, everywhere, and at all times, have been "fundamentally opposed to the law of love as taught by Christ." It is boldly declared, that if the imprecations are not thoroughly just and holy, the Bible is not what it pretends to be, the Word of God. We admire Mr. Thrupp's courage and faith: but we are not sure that he has not even given "a handle to the unbeliever," and occasioned a "stumbling-block to the believer," more than was by any means necessary for the maintenance of the claims of the morality of the Bible, and the perpetual significance of its words. His solution of the question is not new; but one which has been greatly approved—rested on the duty of seeking and praying for the extirpation of sin, and the punishment of the wicked; not as individual men on whom we direct our maledictions, but on the assumption of their continued impenitence and malignity and opposition to righteousness and God.

That this work is a truly valuable one is, we think, evident even from such imperfect account of it as we have here been able to give: and, whether regarded as a highly luminous and orderly arrangement of results previously arrived at by biblical scholars, or, as in many cases, bringing altogether new lights to the interpretation of the less studied Psalms (as the forty-fourth) it is a very important contribution to the exposition of that which, for the Christian Church, is the most precious of the Old Testament Scriptures.

FOR THE ELDER YOUNG PEOPLE.

Will Adams, the First Englishman in Japan. A Romantic Biography: by WILLIAM DALTON. (London: A. W. Bennett.) We place this book with works for the young, because it has not either a sufficiently historical character, or artistic fictitious element, to be accepted as satisfactory by their elders. But as the materials are novel enough, and the story strung with inherently interesting information, it may become popular with the elder young people. The history of Will Adams, a fine old English shipman, who, after a most unfortunate voyage, was accidentally thrown on the shore of Japan in 1600, and lived there for twenty years, first as a prisoner, and afterwards as a friend of the Emperor; so that he was enabled to negotiate a treaty for James the First, and to establish a free commerce for the English and the Dutch,—is a chapter from the adventures and deeds of our naval heroes, that furnishes abundant matter for an historical romance. Mr. Dalton has given the known particulars,—and somewhat boldly,—and has filled in the gaps that occur in the actual story, with pictures of the people and the time. The persons of the tale by whom Will is surrounded, are historical characters; but their acts and fortunes are created for them by the author. Mr. Dalton seems to have studied the groundwork of his subject *well*, from the various authorities: but he has not displayed the inventiveness necessary for the successful working-up of historical materials into a tale that shall present a striking whole.——*Ralph Seabrook:* or, the Adventures of a Young Artist in Piedmont and Tuscany. By ALFRED ELWES, Author of "Paul Blake," &c. (Griffith and Farran.) Mr. Elwes writes with more good taste, sobriety, regard for probability, and respect for the intelligence of his young readers, than almost all writers of books for boys that we know. His present volume, founded on fact, and its scenes sketched on the spot, has an excellent story, a genuine interest, and a pleasant rendering of Italian life and character. Its moral teachings are wrought into the action of the story; and there is no dull commentary on the phases character and the incidents of life, that, if truly and powerfully drawn, should speak for themselves. Entirely free from extravagance, the tale yet has exciting adventures—as conflicts with brigands, and Ralph's unintended winning of the race on the Corso. The series of sketches in Genoa, Pisa, and Florence, will fill with bright pictures a thoughtful young reader's mind. It is also well illustrated by Anelay. We very heartily commend it to such readers.——*The Playbook of Metals:* by JOHN H. PEPPER. Illustrated with 300 Engravings. (Routledge and Co.) Mr. Pepper's delightful, and now universally popular "Playbook of Science" was devoted to the imponderable powers of nature, and to the thirteen non-metallic elements, with amusing illustrations and experiments. He now takes up the fifty metallic elements; and besides giving a richly illustrated account of them, supplies a large number of interesting experiments in their chemistry, and in their application to the uses and adornment of life. There is also an extended narrative of the most interesting characters, and crowded with information of the most valuable kind, of person l visits to coal, lead, copper, and tin mines: and little pleasant fun as well as matter for serious thought is extracted from the history of the art of alchemy, considered as a preface to the sciences of chemistry and metallurgy. Of coal, lead, iron, copper, and gold, the author teaches delightfully all that can be popularly explained, and attempts the simplification of some things that are generally regarded as belonging to scientific study alone. The book is perhaps more thoroughly a useful one than its predecessor; and is in our opinion one of the most desirable presents a boy in his 'teens could possibly receive—fulfilling its promise as a "*play book*," and adding a world of sound knowledge that will come into service and be greatly prized by-and-bye.——*Pride and His Prisoners.* By A. L. O. E., author of the "Young Pilgrim," &c. (T. Nelson and Sons.) This writer has scarcely produced anything that we have not read, in the interests of our children, with real pleasure and strong approbation. Occasionally, a fault of construction threatens to turn the reader away from the book,—as in the too soon and sudden introduction of the allegorical piece about Pride and Intemperance in the present volume. But such faults, if the reader persists in following the story, will be totally forgotten in the truth to life of individual character, the varied and well-described incident, the bright scene-painting, and the wise and genial but unobtrusive piety, for which this author has often won our cordial praise, and has it again with emphasis in the present case. We see clearly that this book is particularly open to criticism in small things; but the thorough individuality it has, and the pure, and tender, and healthful spirit that pervades it, alike entitle it to our commending word, as a tale that may do incalculable good to young people who are nearing the years and temptations of manhood and womanhood.——*Noble Traits of Kingly Men.* (James Hogg and Sons.) There is a vigour and luxuriance in this book that we like. Its admirations are genuine and noble. If the writer be young, it is promising; for its faults will be mended by increased practice in literature. Its pictures and anecdotes of European history are sketched from a multifarious reading; and with considerable freedom and power of handling, though with too evident ambitiousness. It is so bright in feeling, that it is sure to be interesting to those who have not much knowledge of the materials, or much culture to direct their tastes. Its tone is always too pretentious to be pleasing; and its criticisms, always dogmatic, are often destitute of truth.

Poetry.

GIVE BACK HIS SLAVE?

An English Answer to the American Slaveowner who Demands the Block, Anderson, from Canada.

Hush! open wide your ears, I say,
All you who boast of English blood;
One of your race stands here to-day,
A suitor;—shall he be withstood?
One, freer than yourselves, is here
To twit you with "his rights of man;"
He wants his own, his claim is clear;
Refuse him justice if you can.
What asks he there across the wave?
But this, that you'll give back his slave;
He only asks that you'll re chain
The freeman whom your rights made free,
Who knew 'mongst you, that he'd remain
The man his God made him to be.

No word of all your British stuff,
Your air makes men even of the black.
His owner claims this thing—enough,
Give back his chattel, give it back;
What if you know it has a soul
To madden and a back to lash,
This Christian knows both black as coal,
Both made for torturing; cease your trash!
Hark to him there across the wave,
"To hang—to burn—I'll have my slave;
What are your talked-of rights to me?
What is't to me your shield is thrown
Around this wretch? You make him free?
Refetter him! I'll have my own."

His hand's not black, his hand is red,
Red with HIS blood, who, on his track,
As from his hell of chains he fled,
Stretched, to that hell, to seize him back.
Murderer? he dared, like those who made
Their Bunker's Hill their boast to-day,
When freedom against life was weighed,
The enslaver, as God bade, to slay.
You who of Garibaldi rave,
And howl at Bourbons, chain this slave!
His right arm struck the self-same blows
Italian bondsmen dealt of late;
With them, he's one of slavery's foes;
Give him to worse than Bomba's hate!

O God! that we—we here to-day,
This very hour in England, can
Be asked to scan our laws and weigh
This Devil's right—this claim to man!
Talk not of laws; who does not know
No slave, as slave, can tread our soil!
No, no, we have not fallen so low,
This does not make our blood to boil;
Of rights our nature scouts, he raves;
Spit at the man! we chain his slaves?
No, be our name the whole world's scorn,—
Slave-torturer's lashes seam each back,
Man's, woman's, child's amongst us born,
If we to chains give this man back.

And can a treaty bid us dare
To act this sin to man and God!
If so, the accursed writing tear,
Beneath our feet its shreds be trod!
No man-made laws, in this, shall bind
Our Christian souls hell's work to do;
The devil and his tools shall find,
In this, to God alone, we're true.
Not in our judges' breath shall live
The answer that to-day we give;
For me, whatever come, I say,
If laws command us, "Let him go!"
God's will, not man's, I will obey;
Give back his slave? we thunder "No."

W. C. BENNETT.

Greenwich, January 4th.

Gleanings.

The *Saturday Review* contradicts the report "of a split in the proprietary," &c.

The Rev. H. G. Guinness has addressed a letter to the *American Presbyterian*, denying that he has joined the Plymouth Brethren.

The Divorce Court, which commences its sittings on the 18th inst., has 187 cases set down for hearing.

At Bungay, the other day, a man's coffin was included for sale amongst his "household effects," and was knocked down by the auctioneer in the presence of the person for whom it was made.

There is in preparation an unpublished work from the pen of the late Hugh Miller, entitled "The Headship of Christ and the rights of the Christian People."

A life-policy for 500*l.* was presented, a few days ago, by some of his congregation, to the Rev. A. Macmillan, pastor of the Independent Church, North-street, Taunton.

Sir Charles Lyell is re-writing his famous work on geology, and will discuss therein the knotty point as to whether man and mammoths were contemporaries.

The authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" commences a new tale in Cassell's *Illustrated Family Paper*. The title of Mrs. Stowe's new story is "The Pearl of Orr's Island."

Four years ago there was only one Bible-woman at work in London, now there are 137, and since the work was first started 10,000 Bibles, chiefly family Bibles, have been sold to the poor.

Mr. J. Russell Smith has on the eve of publication two volumes of "Essays on Archæological Subjects, and on various Questions connected with the History of Art, Science, and Literature in the Middle Ages," by Mr. Thomas Wright.

AN ECONOMIST.—In these days of revival services and prayer-meetings, it is to be expected that a variety of motives may operate in gathering audiences; but surely few would ever dream that the following would find a place among them. We give it as a literal fact, brought to our ears by the following colloquy:—"Were you at the meeting last night, Nelly?" "Ay; I hadna' muckle ado, an' I thocht I micht as weel gang, as it would help to save the can'le!"—*Peeblesshire Advertiser.*

A NEIGHBOURLY CORRESPONDENCE.—"Mr. Thompson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs to request that he will keep his piggs from trespassing on his grounds." "Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and begs to request that in future he will not spell piggs with two gees." "Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson, and will feel obliged if he adds the letter E to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady." "Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's note unopened—the impertinence it contains being only equalled by its vulgarity."—*American Paper.*

HOW THE SCOTCH MINISTER TOOK BEEF TEA.—A Scotch minister was once ordered "beef tea" by his physician. The next day the patient complained that it had made him sick. "Why, minister," said the doctor, "I'll try the tea mysel'." So, putting some in a skillet, he warmed it, tasted it, and told the minister it was excellent. "Man," says the minister, "is that the way ye sup it?" "What ither way should it be suppit? It's excellent, I say, minister." "It may be gude that way, doctor, but try it wi' the cream and sugar, man! try it wi' that, and then see hoo ye like it."—*Ladies' Own Journal.*

Messrs. James Nisbet and Co. are preparing for publication the following new works:—"The Basutas; or, Twenty-three Years in South Africa." By the Rev. E. Casalis, late Missionary Director of the Paris Evangelical Mission House. "Scenes of Life, Historical and Biographical, chiefly from Old Testament Times." By the Rev. John Baillie, Author of "Memoirs of Hewitson." "The Canon of the Holy Scriptures. From the double point of view of Science and of Faith." By the Rev. L. Gaussen, of Geneva. "A Practical Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew, in Simple and Familiar Language." By G. B. "Life Work; or, The Link and the Rivet." By L. N. R., author of "The Missing Link; or, Bible-women in the Homes of the London Poor." "Scenes and Incidents of Missionary Life in Fiji." By Thomas Williams, M.R.S.V., author of "Fiji and Fijians."

THE THROATS OF THE CLERGY.—A correspondent of Tuesday's *Times* writes:—"Medical men recommend all public speakers who have a tendency to 'relaxed uvula,' 'clergyman's throat,' or 'aphonia clericorum,' to let the beard grow under the chin, and I cannot recall any one case of this complaint where this treatment was adopted, while all which I remember happened to clergymen either beardless or shavers under the chin. Again, when the exposure to wind and weather to which the active clergyman submits in the discharge of his duties, day and night, is taken into consideration, I think no reasonable man or woman can refuse us the use of the protection which Providence has given us. The parson in the Yorkshire moors, the eastern county fens—loved home of piercing east winds—the wolds of Gloucestershire, or the chalky hills of the Southdowns, as he wends his way through lanes bounded by hedges no thicker than tooth-brushes, or over country with no hedges at all—is victimising himself, not to his duty, but to the absurdities of fashion, and brings on himself all sorts of thoracic and pectoral woes every time he shaves. Possibly the Bishop of Rochester thinks a woollen comforter a sufficient substitute for nature's wn covering; but the fact is that more colds are

caught with a comforter than without. It chafes, and so produces an artificial heat and often a great perspiration, and then a draught or chill comes, or the comforter gets loose, and a cold follows; while, if the mouth is covered, the breath is driven inwards and damps the neckcloth, and so we get a sore throat. I heard from a labouring man, a week ago, a striking argument in favour of beards. He used to spit blood, and was in a bad state of pulmonary disease. Last spring he ceased to shave; since then he has not only not spat blood, but also gained over 30 lbs. of flesh in weight. How many consumptive clergy might now be strong and useful, if they had had equal wisdom!"

THE QUEEN'S LIBERALITY.—As the royal yacht Elfin, Master-commander Balliston, was passing up the Itchen river a day or two since, for the purpose of landing a Queen's messenger in the Southampton Docks from Osborne, a man fell overboard while the steamer was going at full speed. The engines were immediately stopped and backed, and a boat was got ready and lowered to proceed to the poor fellow's rescue. A collier brig was fortunately passing at the time, and the accident being seen on board her, a boat with two men was quickly despatched from the brig, which got to the unfortunate man about three seconds before the yacht's boat reached him, and was the means of saving him before he sank for the last time. On the Queen being subsequently made acquainted with the fact, her Majesty, with her usual thoughtfulness and kindness, gave orders that 5*l.* should be presented to the two men belonging to the brig as a reward for the promptitude and zeal they displayed in saving the life of a fellow-creature. The man's name is Alexander M'Donald, quartermaster of the Elfin. Steps are being taken to ascertain the names of the two sailors who are to be the worthy recipients of her Majesty's liberality.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT.—January 12, at Hope Lodge, Upper Grove-lane, Camberwell, the wife of Richard Barrett, of a son.

LESSEY.—January 13, at 1, Talbot-road-villas, Bayswater, the wife of the Rev. Theophilus Lessey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PRICE—JONES.—October 27, at Melbourne, Victoria, by the Rev. Isaac New, Granville Sharpe Price, son of Dr. Thomas Price, of London, to Annie Ewing, second daughter of Mr. J. Jones, of Heath, Loddon.

JOHNSON—BRAIN.—December 25, at Portland Chapel, Kingsdown, by the Rev. Mr. Perks, David, youngest son of Mr. John Johnson, St. George's, Bristol, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Brain, Avonside, Gloucestershire.

HALL—TRUSSELL.—December 26, at the Baptist Chapel, Castle Donington, Mr. William Hall, aged sixty-five, to Mrs. Hannah Trussell, aged seventy-four, both of Castle Donington. The bridegroom has been married four times, and the sprightly bride three times. The gentleman who gave away the happy lady is in his seventy-fourth year, and has been married four times.

WATSON—PARKER.—December 29, at Salem Chapel, Birstall, by the Rev. D. Wilson, Mr. William Watson, of Batley, to Miss Martha Parker, of Birstal.

JONES—LLOYD.—January 1, at the Baptist Chapel, Chepstow, the Rev. J. Jones, minister of the place, to Miss Lloyd, Castle-parade, of the same town.

IVES—SPARROW.—January 2, at the Independent Meeting-house, Oulton, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. Jeffery, Mr. William Ives, of Itteringham, to Miss Elizabeth Sparrow, of the same place.

TAYLOR—WHEELWRIGHT.—January 5, at Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Mather, Mr. Benjamin Taylor, to Miss Maria Wheelwright, both of Woodlesford.

HUNTER—HOOKEY.—January 7, at the Independent Chapel, Weston-super-Mare, Mr. Hunter, of the Locking-road, Bristol, to Emily, daughter of Mr. Hookey, of Orchard-street, Bristol.

WEAVER—LUNT.—January 7, at Commonhall-street Chapel Chester, by the Rev. E. Peters, Mr. Samuel Weaver, jun., of Flookersbrook, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lunt, of Upper Northgate-street, in that city.

ELLIS—MOATES.—January 8, at Epsom, F. S. Ellis, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, to Caroline, daughter of W. Moates, Esq., of Epsom.

WALTON—GRIFFITH.—January 8, at Rusholme-road Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. A. Thomson, M.A., Mr. Daniel Walton, to Lilias Massey, third daughter of Mr. John Griffith, of Moss Side.

BUCKTON—LUPTON.—January 9, at Mill-hill Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. C. Wicksteed, B.A., J. Buckton, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. Lupton, Esq., both of Leeds.

TAYLOR—MASON.—January 9, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Cheetham Hill, by the Rev. J. G. Wilson, A.M., stepfather of the bride, the Rev. Samuel S. Taylor, Wesleyan minister, Bridlington, to Amelia, second surviving daughter of the late Mr. W. T. Mason, of Barnsley.

COOPER—SARGOOD.—January 9, at the Congregational Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. T. Aveling, of Kingsland, John Thompson, son of the Rev. J. Cooper, of Wattisham, to Rebecca Jane, daughter of F. J. Sargood, Esq., of Melbourne.

HAMMOND—ATKINS.—January 10, at the Independent Chapel, William-street, Windsor, by the Rev. James Macfarlane, assisted by the Rev. W. Knight, of Egham, Mr. Wm. Hammond, of Maidenhead, Berks, to Miss Atkins, of 5, Clarence-villas, Windsor.

AULT—WAYTE.—January 10, at the Independent Chapel, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, by the Rev. T. Mays, the Rev. Ebenezer Ault, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, to Maria Ruth, youngest daughter of Mr. Wayte, Ashby.

DEATHS.

HEWITSON.—January 2, at Pitminster, Somersetshire, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hewitson, of Kendal.

SMITH.—January 5, aged sixty-eight years, at the Crescent, Waterloo, Mr. John Smith, formerly one of the proprietors of the *Liverpool Mercury*, lecturer on education, physical geography, &c.

SUMMERS.—January 7, at 14, Bishop-street, Bristol, Ann, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Summers, of Broadmead Chapel, in that city, aged seventy-three.

TINDALL.—January 8, Ann, the wife of Mr. John Tindall, of No. 1, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C., aged sixty-eight.

CLEGG.—January 8, at Fairfield House, Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, S. Clegg, Esq., aged eighty.

BAYZAND.—January 10, at No. 4, Grove-hill, Camberwell, Miss Bayzand, late of Eckington, Worcestershire, sister of Mrs. H. R. Ellengton.

LAWSON.—January 10, at Brough Hall, Yorkshire, Clarinda Catherine, wife of Sir W. Lawson, Bart., aged fifty-nine.

SHADWELL.—January 11, at Nottingham-place, Marylebone, L. Shadwell, Esq., aged fifty-three.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The unfavourable nature of the monthly return of the Bank of France, showing a decrease in the stock of coin and bullion to the extent of over two millions and a quarter, caused the Stock Markets to open dull on Saturday, but the Funds closed firm, owing to the better character of the American advices by the Persia. These accounts reported that money was much more abundant; that the exchange had recovered to 104½ to 105; and that all classes of Public Securities were firm. In several instances the prices of the latter had risen considerably. On Monday the market was steady, but the slight improvement which occurred after the regular hours on Saturday afternoon was scarcely exceeded. Business was limited.

To-day, although the operations in the English Market have been limited, they have caused rather an unfavourable tendency. Consols are 91⅝ 91¾ for Money, and 91¾ 92 for Account. The Reduced Three per Cents. are 91½ 91⅝. The New Threes, 91½ 91¾. The New Two and-a-Half per Cents., 76. Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 7s. dis. India Five per Cent. Loan, 100⅜ 100¾; do. Five per Cent. Enfaced Paper, 94; do. Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 200½; and Bank Stock, 281.

The Niagara, which sailed on Saturday for the United States, took 190,000*l.* in specie. This makes the aggregate sent during the last six weeks 2,555,000*l.* About 50,000*l.* in sovereigns was withdrawn from the Bank on Monday for transmission to America.

The inquiry for money continues very moderate, and the rates still range ½ per cent. below the Bank of England minimum. Yesterday was the last day for the payment of the necessary deposits on account of new projects to be brought before Parliament in the ensuing session, and the sum lodged yesterday at the Bank of England for the purpose is estimated at 1,000,000*l.*, about one-half of which was supplied in cash, and the remainder in Stock and Exchequer Bills. The operation seems to have been amply provided for, as it produced very little effect beyond stimulating the demand for money at the Stock Exchange.

No variation of importance has taken place in Foreign Securities, and the dealings have been restricted.

Business in the Railway Share Market has continued rather inactive, but in several instances a slight improvement has taken place in prices. Caledonians have advanced to 97¼ 97½. Bristol and Exeter to 100¼. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 118 and 118½. North Westerns to 100¼ 100⅜. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 55¾ 55⅞. North Eastern, Berwick, to 105½. South Eastern to 86¾ 87; and West Hartlepool to 80½. Great Westerns, however, have declined to 73½; and Midlands to 135¼ 135½. The Foreign and Colonial Markets have been very dull, without the slightest change of importance in values. Great Luxembourg realise 6¾. Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½. East Indian, 98; and Ceylon Guaranteed, 7 to 7½.

Joint Stock Bank Shares are at steady quotations. City Bank realise 71½. London Chartered of Australia, 23; and Oriental Bank, 47⅞. Bank of New South Wales have improved to 34½. In the Miscellaneous Market Crystal Palace Stock was dealt in at 30; and East Indian Irrigation and Canal at ¾ to ⅞.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Jan. 9.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£25,971,915	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Bullion	9,869,817
		Silver Bullion	1,627,098
	£25,971,915		£25,971,915

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10 091,721
Rest	3,285,418	Other Securities	21,499,766
Public Deposits	3,737,397	Notes	5,518,515
Other Deposits	15,477,425	Gold & Silver Coin	678,471
Seven Day and other Bills	662,883		
	£37,716,073		£37,716,073

Jan. 10, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

BUCK, T., Paternoster-row, dealer in electro-plated goods, January 24, February 21.

COOPER, J., Bernard-street, Oxford-street, pianoforte maker, January 21, February 25.

ROWE, W. H., Gloucester-place, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, builder, January 21, February 18.

HOLLINGDALE, H., Hadlow, Kent, hay dealer, January 22, February 19.

WOOD, M., Brentwood, Staffordshire, innkeeper, January 24, February 14.

SMITH, J., New Lenton, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer, January 24, February 19.

PINCHBECK, H., Horncastle, builder, January 23, February 20.

COTTAM, J. H., Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire, machine maker, January 23, February 20.

HILLIER, W., Eastham, Cheshire, hotel keeper, January 23, February 11.

MORTON, G., and WILLIAMS, J., Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire, builders, January 25, February 15.

NOBLE, J., Carlisle, rope maker. January 22, February 14.

Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

COOK, J., Winckworth place, City-road, indiarubber web manufacturer,

FASILI, V., Crutched-friars, City, shipbroker.

ALLANSON, W., Castle-street, Holborn, merchant.

TAYLOR, J. T., New Church-street, Marylebone, grocer.

BOWLES, A., Ipswich, music seller.

PRINGLE, T. W., Hawley-place, Kentish-town, grocer.

COX, C. H., Leamington Priors, jeweller.

MARKS, J. M., Birmingham, cabinet maker.

MARKHAM, R. W., Bradford, haberdasher.

BROWN, H., and HODGSON, B., Halifax, velvet manufacturers.

WAGSTAFF, J., Alfreton, Derbyshire, draper.

CONNELL, R. W., Liverpool, dealer in teas.

LAWRENCE, W. F., West Bromwich, Staffordshire, draper.

ADAMS, W., Nottingham, painter.

HALL, J., Belmont, Lancashire, manufacturer.

HOOD, C., and NIXON, J., Nuneaton, elastic web manufacturers.

RELLASON, G. T., Birmingham, china dealer.

BLUNDELL, W., New Broad-street, City, dentist.

SKINNER, F. J., Thurlow-place, Hackney-road, designer in embroidery.

ROUTH, J., Broad-street-buildings, City, merchant.

PRICHARD'S PILLS.—The strongest proof of the valuable qualities of these medicines is the high estimation in which they are held by those who have once tried them, and which is testified by the numerous letters daily received by the proprietor, containing the highest eulogiums of their beneficial and restorative effects. Both pills may be taken together if occasion requires; and for further particulars read carefully the directions which accompany each package.—Address, 65, Charing-cross, London. May be had of all medicine vendors.—[Advertisement.]

SEASONABLE PRECAUTIONS.—The winter season suggests the necessity of early and prudent precautions against the sudden attacks or insidious advances of affections of the lungs, chest, and throat. A simple and successful preventive and remedial agent is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which has been administered with the greatest benefit in incipient and confirmed Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Coughs, and other morbid affections of the organs of respiration. In noticing the remarkably beneficial operation of this Oil, the distinguished Physician, Dr. Sebastiani, states:—"I have found it most serviceable in cases of hereditary phthisis, where the patients were labouring under a susceptibility of the organs of respiration, and consequently subject to frequent attacks of cough; where the breathing was hurried on the ascent of stairs, or by running quickly, sometimes combined with palpitation of the heart; where, particularly in the morning, dry cough came on. If my advice in taking this Oil were perseveringly followed, I have never once known the disease to make any progress, or the patient to be laid up; but in all cases I have seen the cough lessen, and at last disappear, the susceptibility of the respiratory organs diminish, the appetite and nutrition improve, the strength increase, and a most favourable change take place in the general system and appearance."—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—WET AND COLD.—To what a multitude of ailments do these unwholesome states of the atmosphere give origin! By taking Holloway's Pills and rubbing his Ointment very well over the afflicted parts, the most salutary results will follow. No other medical treatment can be so safely relied on for subduing congestion, irritation, and inflammation. Slight and severe catarrhal attacks are successfully combated by these simple means—which readily cure colds, influenza, and bronchitis. In sore throat, rheumatism, and other painful disorders produced by wet and cold weather, Holloway's Pills and Ointment may be salubriously used without risk to the most delicate constitution.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 14.

The foreign supplies last week were—Wheat, 1,140 qrs. from Danzig, 420 qrs Hamburg, 1,675 qrs France, 2,470 qrs Galatz, 5,658 qrs New York. Barley, 2,930 qrs from Denmark, 490 qrs Hamburg, 1,350 qrs Nantes, 1,000 qrs Galatz. Oats, 14,347 qrs from Sweden, 1,400 qrs Denmark. Peas, 2,892 qrs from Danzig. 00 qrs Ystad. Tares, 216 qrs from Danzig. Flour, 6,461 barrels from New York, 1,492 sacks from Bordeaux, 500 sacks from Genoa. The quantity of English wheat offering in this morning's market was small, but as our inland navigation is much impeded by the frost, the trade was slow at last Monday's rates. In foreign, from the same cause, we had little doing, at fully last week's prices. Norfolk flour offering at 42s to 43s. American barrels firm, but a limited trade. Barley, beans and peas fully as dear. The supply of oats was small, and for good corn there was more inquiry, but the difficulty of working checks the sale. Linseed and cakes in good demand at full quotations.

BRITISH.	s.	s.	FOREIGN.	s.	s.
Wheat			Wheat		
Essex and Kent, Red	42	to 62	Dantzig	68	to 76
Ditto White	44	66	Konigsberg, Red	60	72
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorkshire Red	—	—	Pomeranian, Red	66	70
Scotch	—	—	Rostock	66	70
Rye	34	36	Danish and Holstein	62	65
Barley, English	30	32	East Friesland	60	62
Scotch	32	34	Petersburg	54	58
Malt (pale)	64	70	Riga and Archangel	—	—
Beans, mazagan	38	50	Polish Odessa	52	56
Ticks	—	—	Marianopoli	56	60
Harrow	—	—	Taganrog	—	—
Pigeon	—	—	Egyptian	42	44
Peas, White	44	46	American (U.S.)	56	68
Grey	40	42	Barley, Pomeranian	30	32
Maple	40	42	Konigsberg	—	—
Boilers	—	—	Danish	32	34
Tares (English new)	50	52	East Friesland	28	30
Foreign	—	—	Egyptian	29	32
Oats (English new)	27	29	Odessa	28	32
Flour, town made, per Sack of 280 lbs	54	57	Beans—		
Linseed, English	—	—	Horse	36	42
Baltic	56	60	Pigeon	44	46
Black Sea	56	60	Egyptian	36	38
Hempseed	30	34	Peas, White	44	46
Canaryseed	50	60	Oats—		
Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112 lbs. English	—	—	Dutch	20	27
German	—	—	Jahde	19	26
French	—	—	Danish	19	24
American	—	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22	25
Linseed Cakes, 12*l.* 10s to 13*l.* 0s			Swedish	24	27
Rape Cakes, 4*l.* 10s to 5*l.* 0s per ton			Petersburg	24	27
Rape Seed 30*l.* 0s to 35*l.* 0s per last			Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.—		
			New York	30	34
			Spanish, per sack	—	—
			Carrawayseed, per cwt.	28	32

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 8d.

SEEDS, Monday, Jan. 14.—During the past week the trade for seeds of all descriptions has been very inactive, values remaining unchanged. This morning there was rather more inquiry for fine red seeds than of late, but without business passing.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

Owing to the extreme severity of the weather, we were scantily supplied with foreign stock to-day. Sales, however, progressed slowly, at barely last week's prices. We were seasonably well supplied with home-fed beasts, and the general quality of all breeds exhibited a further improvement; whilst the general weight of the stock was a full average one. The attendance of butchers was tolerably good, and the primest Scots, crosses, &c., sold steadily at last week's prices, but all other breeds were a dull inquiry, and 2d. per 8lbs lower than on Monday last. From the Northern districts we received about 900 shorthorns, &c.; from the Eastern districts, 1,200 Scots, &c.; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds; from Scotland, 110 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 90 oxen, &c. Prime Down sheep were very scarce, and in fair request at full currencies; all other breeds of sheep, which came to hand in fair condition, were a dull inquiry, and 2d per 8lbs lower in price. The best Downs were worth 6s per 8lbs. We were scantily supplied with calves; nevertheless, the veal trade was in a sluggish state at last week's currency.

There was only a moderate demand for pigs, yet prices were well supported.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3 2	to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled	4 10	to 5 6
Second quality .	3 8	4 2	Prime Southdown	5 8	6 0
Prime large oxen.	4 4	4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 4	4 10
Prime Scots, &c. .	4 8	4 10	Prime small . .	5 0	5 4
Coarse inf. sheep.	3 8	3 10	Large hogs . .	4 0	4 6
Second quality .	4 0	4 6	Neat sm. porkers.	4 8	5 2

Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Suckling calves, 18s to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 14.

Since our last report very moderate supplies of meat from Scotland and various parts of England have arrived, but the town-killed meat on sale is rather limited. Generally speaking the demand rules inactive, as follows:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef . .	2 10	to 3 2	Small pork . .	4 8	to 5 4
Middling ditto .	3 4	3 8	Inf. mutton . .	3 4	3 8
Prime large do. .	4 0	4 4	Middling ditto .	3 10	4 6
Do. small do. .	4 2	4 4	Prime ditto . .	4 8	5 0
Large pork. . .	2 10	4 0	Veal	4 0	4 6

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Jan. 16.

TEA.—At the public sales 6,713 packages were offered, of which 1,417 were sold; the biddings were rather more active, and late rates were fully supported.

SUGAR.—Only a moderate amount of business has been transacted; previous rates, however, are current for British West India. In the Refined Market the demand has continued limited, without any change in prices.

COFFEE.—The market has continued inactive; prices, however, have been steadily maintained.

RICE.—The inquiries have been to an average extent for East India, and quotations have been steadily maintained for the better qualities.

SALTPETRE.—Inquiry as been rather inactive, and no sales of importance have been reported.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Jan. 12.—The severe weather which we are now experiencing has caused most things to realise better prices than they hitherto have done. Pine apples have not altered, but grapes are a good deal dearer. Oranges still make their appearance, at about last week's rates. Shaddocks may be had in quantity, and we also noticed some pretty specimens of American Lady apples, which realise 2s a doz. Good cobs may be had at from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. All kinds of winter greens are as yet tolerably well supplied; even broccli is sufficient for the demand. Excellent Endive is furnished from Algiers. Asparagus and French beans may now be had, but prices are high. Cucumbers are scarce. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Chinese Primulus, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 14.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,559 firkins butter, and 3,254 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 8,427 casks butter, 97 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market during the last week the business transacted was better than for some time past, particularly in the finest mild sorts, the quantity offering for sale being limited, at extreme rates. Foreign also met a good sale, and some descriptions advanced 3s to 4s per cwt., the supplies being much reduced. The bacon market ruled steady, and a fair business done without change in prices; we quote from 58s to 65s, landed according to quality, weights, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan 14.—Since Monday last, owing to the intense frost very few potatoes have come to hand coastwise. By railway there has been moderate supplies, and much frosted. The imports last week were 190 tons from Dunkirk. There is a moderate business doing as follows:—York flukes, 160s to 170s; Scotch Regents, 145s to 160s; Ditto cups, 110s to 130s; Ditto rocks, 120s to 130s; Kent and Essex, 120s to 150s; Foreign, 80s to 100s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Jan. 14.—Our market during the past week has not materially altered. There is a steady inquiry for yearlings, and at somewhat improved prices. For last year's growth there has been more inquiry, but the sales effected have been very limited. The foreign imports into London last week were 80 bales from Ostend.

WOOL, Monday, Jan. 14.—There has been very little business doing in the wool market since our last report; nevertheless, holders, notwithstanding the advance in the value of money, have declined to sell except at full prices. To force sales, however, lower rates must be submitted to. The supply on offer is trifling, and the stocks in the manufacturing districts continue slight.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Jan. 12.—A few parcels of New Zealand flax have been taken in at 18*l*; but damaged Egyptian sold at 43*l* 15s per ton. Clean Petersburg hemp may be quoted at 32*l* 10s, and outshot 30*l* per ton. Coir yarn, Bombay has changed hands at 24*l* to 34*l* 10s per ton, Other articles have ruled about stationary.

OIL, Monday, Jan. 14.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 28s. 3d. per cwt., on the spot. In rape very little is passing, at about stationary prices, the supply on offer being large. Olive oils are dearer, and fine Gallipoli commands 62*l* per tun, Palm and cocoa-nut command but a limited sale, and quite as dear as last week. Sperm oil has advanced to 105*l*; but common fish oils are extremely heavy. Spirits of turpentine, 30s to 31s per cwt.

COALS, Monday, Jan. 14.—Hettons 28s, Kelloe 25, Eden 24s 6d, Riddells 24s 6d, North Hartlepool 19s, Merfield 19s, Hartley 17s 6d.—Ships at market, 32; left from last day, 15—Total 45. Expected that the ships will be enabled to discharge their cargoes to-morrow.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 14.—A limited business is doing in P.Y.C., which is quoted at 59s 6d to 59s 9d per cwt on the spot. Rough fat is 3s 2½d. per 8lbs.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock.....	13944	27020	28671	41787	74327
Price of Yellow Candle..	61s 9d to 0s 0d	54s 0d to 0s 0d	53s 0d to 0s 0d	58s 0d to 0s 0d	59s 6d to 59s 9d
Delivery last Week	2099	2411	2326	2801	1619
Ditto from the 1st of June..	81428	73190	70385	53912	56933
Arrived last Week	856	1100	189	690	514
Ditto from the 1st of June..	76980	87090	87987	83618	101366
Price of Town Tallow	62s 6d	53s 9d	55s 0d	60s 3d	61s 9d

Advertisements.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—J. O. WILLIAMS, FURNISHING and GENERAL IRONMONGER and MANUFACTURER, Torquay, Devon, has an OPENING for a steady and respectablie YOUTH as an Indoor APPRENTICE.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 5s. per Tooth; or 2*l*. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic.

SEWING MACHINES.—Dress and Mantle Makers, Drapers, and Families, are informed that W. F. THOMAS and CO., the original PATENTEES, have constructed a NEW MACHINE especially for their use. The stitching produced (alike on both sides of the material), is the same as that made by the more expensive machines manufactured by W. F. Thomas and Co., and of which so large a number has been sold within the last few years. Price complete, 10*l*.

The Machines may be seen at 66, Newgate-street, London; 131, Market-street, Manchester; and 54, Union-passage, New street, Birmingham.

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Pale Newfoundland, pure and tasteless, the Light Brown cheaper and of good quality. The demand for these oils, most highly recommended for their medicinal properties, has so greatly increased that Mr. Keating, being anxious to bring them within the reach of all classes, now imports direct, the Pale, from Newfoundland, and the Brown, from the Norwegian Islands.—The Pale may be had in half-pints, 1s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 6d.; quarts, 4s. 6d. The Light Brown, in pints, 1s. 8d.; quarts, 3s. No higher price need be paid. At 79, St. Paul's-churchyard.

LADIES!—READ THIS!

If you wish to dispense with hoops, and to have your Muslins, Laces, and Linen set off to the best advantage, use the PATENT AUSTRALIAN or PERFECT STARCH. It is used exclusively by her Majesty's Lace Dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham Palace, in most of the Charitable Institutions, and in upwards of One Thousand of the Metropolitan Laundries. See Testimonials. The genuine is signed by the Proprietors,

BRIGGS and Co.,

Licensees and Sole Manufacturers of the LADIES' LIFE PRESERVER.

Sold Wholesale only at the Works, 20, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W.; and by E. C. Walker and Co., Steam Mills, 28, St. John-street, E.C.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH.

Startling as it may appear, it is nevertheless a melancholy truth that thousands of our fair countrywomen endure years of anguish and frightful disfigurement, too often terminating in the most horrible death, from their garments taking fire. Until lately, the efforts of scientific men to discover a composition harmless in action and simple in use, as a preventive of such fearful calamities, were unavailing. Happily, however, for humanity, the researches of the eminent chemists, Messrs. Versmann and Oppenheim, have resulted successfully, and their patent, sold as the LADIES' LIFE PRESERVER, may be used in every household, and most completely places even the lightest muslins beyond the danger of accidental combustion.

Send for a Pamphlet, to be had free of BRIGGS and Co., Licensees and Sole Manufacturers (Proprietors of the Patent Australian Starch).

Sold Wholesale only at the Works, 20, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W.; and by E. C. Walker and Co., Steam Mills, 28, St. John-street, E.C.

Agents wanted in every town in the kingdom.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES IS SECURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

"Glasgow, No. 2, Trongate.

"Sir,—Miss Jemima Livingstone, aged eighteen years, residing at the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, was for a long time afflicted with a very severe cough and irritation of the air passages. Both external and internal medicines were used, but with little effect, until, as a last resource, Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers were tried, and we are happy to say with best results. We may mention, as further recommendation, that the young lady's father is a medical man, and administered the Wafers to her himself.

"Yours, &c., J. R. and M. ALLEN."

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

A LADY having been afflicted with nervousness and general debility to a distressing extent, has been perfectly restored to sound health. She would be glad to communicate the means of restoration to any sufferer on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, addressed to Mrs. A. H., Woodbine-cottage, Bexley-heath, Kent.

A BOON to NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES of a MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the University of Jena, &c., who has devoted fifteen years to the study and treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, and Indigestion, will send free, for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, containing his highly successful mode of treatment. Post free to any address on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, Dr. H. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR. — CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Dicquemar's Melanógene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men There is no fear of cold as with all other Bilious Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 8. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea	2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
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